

March, 1902.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE

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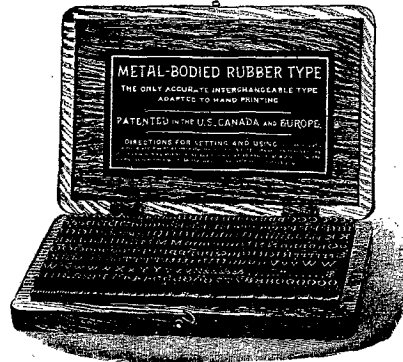
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VOL. XIV. BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, MARCH, 1902.

No. 3.

EDITORIAL

The Outlook.

The situation in all the world-wide mission field to-day should stir us to such activity as has never before been witnessed in the history of God's work on earth.

Holding the Winds.

The angels at the four quarters of the earth are holding the winds. The prophet describes it in the Revelation, in terms which indicate that all the energies of heaven are called into service in order to restrain the powers of evil. Now and then gusty currents of hateful strife blow here and there, but the final Armageddon is held back.

Into Every Country.

All this is for the one purpose that the way may be held open for the progress of the Advent message. While all heaven has these many years been laying hold upon the world's wide door to keep it open, we must confess with grief that we have been slow to enter. The time past of neglect must suffice us. The practical thing to do now is to plan definitely to open stations at once in every country where this message is not being preached,

and to develop the work systematically in every land already entered. Workers are offering themselves. The contributions show that the tide of missionary interest is rising. No spasmodic effort will answer the call of to-day. We must pray and work as never before, for how can we be indifferent while angels that excel in strength are exerting all their powers to keep open for a little time our pathway of service?

From the Fields.

Now and then we hear from laborers in various fields as to their earnest longing to get the work further forward with all speed on account of indications of less favorable times just ahead. For instance, Brother Town writes from Buenos Ayres: "War talk is very strong here just now, and before this reaches you Argentina and Chile may be at it. This will make it more difficult to prosecute the work." Evidently the tension has subsided. The suggested danger calls attention to the fact that in many fields where we might now have scores profitably at work, the way may be very largely closed at a later period. Years ago, before our work had entered the remote lands, reports of local wars or rumors of

wars had a far-away sound to our ears. Now every throb of the great world's pulse is felt directly in our work, and is a signal to us to hasten on.

In China.

Our small work in China must be vigorously pushed forward and increased if we would make up lost time. Now is the time to work, too, for, according to the following observation of a Bible Society agent, trouble is certainly brewing:—

“Thousands of boat-loads of small arms and ammunition were passing weekly up the Yangtse-kiang, and the arsenals were being enlarged and worked day and night. Cargoes of explosives were being received. I must believe that the end is not yet, and that within ten years, and possibly within five, a war will ensue, the like of which the world has never known.”

The next few years must be made to count in the extension of our work in the Far East. It is impossible to take matters quietly and pass on our way as though God had never given us a message, and as though the conditions in the fields did not call for the consecration of our all to instant and continuous service till the end.

Under the Law.

The progress of the work in Europe is rousing the opposition of the enemy. We are informed that in western Russia two of our workers have had their passports taken away, and are now under the law. The work in that part has of late been specially blessed. We hear also that some are endeavoring to secure the enforcement of a Sunday clause against our Hamburg printing house.

In Other Tongues.

The Mission Board will be glad to be put in communication with workers in

the cause in this country, who have a knowledge of French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or other foreign languages. There may be Bible workers or teachers having some foreign language at their command who might be available for service at some time in other lands. Will not conference workers kindly take an interest in reporting such?

Death of a Worker.

Dr. John Eccles died at Bocas del Toro, South America, January 18. Dr. Eccles had been living in St. Andrew's Island, off the Colombian coast, where he practiced as a self-supporting worker. He and Sister Eccles had become much interested in a school enterprise on the island, the doctor having plans laid to erect a school building. Falling ill, he was taken to the mainland to secure the best hospital care, but after a hard fight for life, he fell at his post. Sister Eccles may be assured of the sympathy of all in her sad loss.

The Annual Offering.

The full report of the annual offering cannot as yet be made. It is still coming in. It will surely be the largest ever taken up by us. The Mission Board should be able to send out quite a number of laborers to new fields and to strengthen the forces in all the most important stations. But in order to do this our brethren and sisters must resolve now to faithfully remember the weekly offering. If regularly and systematically every church leader will remind all of the weekly offering for missions, and see that the same is sent on to the State office monthly, then the good work which was begun with the annual offering may be continued throughout the year.

Increase in Home Funds.

In a number of cases we notice that States reporting large increase in gifts for missions, report also an increase in tithes and offerings for the home work. There is no antagonism whatever between the interests of the home and foreign work. The reflex influence of the missionary spirit will bring new life to home interests. It has always worked out thus. The quickest way to finish the work of witnessing at home is to carry this gospel of the kingdom through the lands abroad. Then shall the end come.

The Haskell Home Training School.

The reference in the February issue of the *MISSIONARY MAGAZINE* to the opportunities for instruction in kindergarten and teaching has called forth some letters of inquiry concerning it. It may be of interest to our readers to know that the above instruction is part of a year's course in missionary training, which includes also some practical features of the nurses' course, care and training of children, Bible, sloyd, graded sewing for children, kitchen-garden, domestic science, etc., making a course that is an excellent preparation for the mission field, at home or abroad. Any inquiries addressed to the Haskell Home will be gladly answered.

Good Circulations.

Our friends in England can surely report splendid lists for their periodicals, considering their membership. The regular issue of the weekly, *Present Truth*, recently ran to 19,000, and their health journal has reached a circulation of 25,000 copies.

Our Mexican Health Journal.

The increase of health literature in other tongues, while slow it may be, is

nevertheless an encouraging indication of the progress of these principles in lands abroad. *La Salud*, our monthly Mexican health journal, has been issued for some time, but we have never shown our



friends the cover design of it. We reproduce it here.

“Doing Good.”

In introducing Christ to Cornelius and his friends, Peter describes him as one who, having been anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power, “went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil.” Acts 10:38. He did not even lay special stress upon his preaching and teaching, though these doubtless were included in the “doing good.” Neither did the apostle magnify Christ's miracles as the method by which he wrought, though these formed so great a part of his work, and might have given him a certain prominence in the minds of the hearers. The special point Paul

seemed desirous to impress was the benevolence which prompted his work, the motive of love which lay behind the "doing good."

As Paul in his wonderful chapter on love (1 Cor. 13) tells us that though man may have full intellectual equipment and even great faith, yet lacking love he is nothing, so Peter in this picture of Christ gives the lesson in another way. Ignoring the striking, the surprising things in Christ's life, he touches in this brief description upon those things in which the humblest of Christ's followers may imitate him.

When shall we learn that the greatness of our Saviour's life was not so much in the miracles that he wrought as in the love for man which prompted him to sacrifice, to endure, to teach dull pupils, to preach to indifferent ears, to bear with unappreciative sinners, to labor and be patient. Indeed, was it not all this that lay behind the miraculous touch? Of himself Christ says: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." We exclaim at once, "O, shall we do miracles?" forgetting that "the works" were not all miracles, nor, won-

derful as they were, were they the greatest of his works. But we, too, may love and endure and labor for the souls and bodies of men. We, too, may teach, we too, may go about "doing good" as we have opportunity

The Simplicity of His Greatness.

The more we observe the works of God in nature, the more impressive seems the might of nature's silent forces, the work of things invisible. A thunderbolt may cleave a tree from top to bottom, or a tornado uproot it, and we exclaim, "What mighty power!" forgetting that the silent, daily, persistent growth of the tree from the tiny seed is only another and even more wonderful manifestation of power.

The wonderful things in Christ's life are not the glimpses of the divine flashing through the veil of his flesh in miracles any more than the steady, faithful following out of his purpose, the all-pervading, never-failing love for the souls he came to save (Isa. 42:2-4), and this is a part of his "works" with which we have especially to do as imitators of Christ.

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM BURNED.

At 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, February 18, fire was discovered in the basement of the main building of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. It spread rapidly, and in spite of the efforts of the firemen to hold it in check, at 8 o'clock the main building, hospital, annex, and one private dwelling were a smouldering mass of ruins.

Over three hundred guests were in the institution at the time. We are glad to report that, through the heroic efforts of doctors, nurses, and citizens, all were hurried out of the burning building in safety, but one aged man, who was feeble-

minded and had been assisted from his room by one of the doctors, but for some reason returned, and could not be found.

The value of the property destroyed was about \$300,000, which is partially covered by an insurance of \$150,000. Deep sympathy is expressed by the citizens of Battle Creek. A mass meeting to this effect was held at the Tabernacle on the Wednesday evening following the fire, and the people are unanimous in urging that this institution of world-wide fame be immediately rebuilt. We go to press too early to announce any plans for the future.



HONOLULU ANGLO-CHINESE ACADEMY.

ANGLO-CHINESE ACADEMY.

BY W. E. HOWELL.

THIS school for Chinese boys, located in Honolulu, is now in its fifth year of service. To those intimately connected with its work from the beginning, the year 1900-01 is a memorable one. It was in that year that it became more permanently established in new and commodious buildings; that it assumed its present name; and best of all, it was near the close of that school term that we celebrated our first "feast of harvest, the firstfruits of thy labors, which thou hast sown in the field." For more than four full years—long years, they seemed at times—we sowed our seed in the morning, and in the evening withheld not our hand, waiting for the precious fruit of the earth in the realization of that most beautiful and most precious assurance to the seed-sower,— "As the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."

In fulfillment of this promise, one young man took his stand for Jesus, and was baptized in May of that year, under circumstances of a nature to test severely his sincerity. Cast off by his father, and frowned upon by friends of the family, he remained at the Academy through the summer, boarding himself, at the house of one of the teachers.

Being promised aid by friends, he entered school at the fall opening, where he continued his study until the opportunity came for him to come to Emmanuel Missionary College, to put himself in training for service in China. He feels called to the medical missionary work, because of the great value it will be to him in gaining access to the hearts of his countrymen. After completing his preparatory work, it is his present purpose to enter the American Medical Missionary College, and take a regular course in medicine. He is now eighteen years of age, and by the time he finishes his course, will be of sufficient maturity to enter active service in his native land.

Our illustration shows the Academy buildings. On the first floor of the main building are six recitation rooms, and an assembly room. On the second floor is

the dormitory for boys, accommodating comfortably and healthfully sixty-three students. The stairway ascends opposite the middle flight of steps, and from its head opens a passageway and a little court out to the upper veranda. To the left of the main building is the dining hall, with kitchen, store room, and bath room, extending to the right in the one-story part. On the second floor are a library and reading room, and two rooms for teachers. To the left of the dining hall is our entrance through an eighty-foot drive from the street.

The work of the Anglo-Chinese Academy still continues, and is under the care

of faithful, efficient teachers. By the last mail the good news came that two more students have been baptized, and a third has expressed his intention to follow their example. These are all young men who have been under our instruction at least three years, and some four, two of them being original members of our boarding school. There is no reason why they should not become efficient workers for God, if properly trained. Their hearts seem to turn already toward their countrymen; and when they are prepared to carry the gospel to them, we believe that God will turn the hearts of their countrymen toward them.

CALCUTTA, INDIA.

BY L. J. BURGESS.

UPON arriving in India I found that there was plenty of work to do. There are many English people here who have not as yet heard the message. There are also many native men, especially in the cities, who understand and speak English very well. Many of the young men have a college education, and express their thoughts in language much better than some who have spoken English from their birth.

We are making an effort to double the list of *The Oriental Watchman* this year, if possible. I have had a good experience during the past few months in canvassing with this paper. I have traveled several hundred miles with my bag and blankets, visiting some railroad towns, and giving them the message by means of the paper. This is work which I have always enjoyed, and I find that the canvassing evangelists meet with special blessings here in India. One can travel very cheaply here, and it takes but a short time to become accustomed to the ways of the people. I have canvassed in

America, but I find it easier to reach the people here, as they have few visitors, and less to occupy their attention.

I have just spent a few weeks at Asansol, a small town about one hundred miles from Calcutta. The Lord blessed me with about sixty subscribers to our paper, and I found some interested ones who were hungering for the truth. I met one man who had never heard about the second coming of Christ. But the Spirit had been impressing him with this truth for some time, and as we opened the Word together and studied the subject from the Scriptures, I could see that the words of truth were received with gladness. One woman in the same town has accepted the Sabbath through reading the paper.

There is no trouble in obtaining an audience among the natives of India. A company of several hundred can be brought together upon short notice, as their time is not taken up by urgent engagements or business affairs.

The excuse for violating dietetic prin-

ciples would appear hopeless here in a land where bananas, pumalos, coconuts, etc., grow in abundance, and where parched rice and flour of peas, parched and ground, may be obtained in every village at very small cost. I wish more of our brethren were here to enjoy the blessings of a country where flesh-eating has long been tabooed. The results of a vegetarian diet are seen in the men of Bengal, who are fine examples of physical and mental development, and in disposition are very mild. A good coolie will carry a trunk weighing a hundred pounds upon his head without difficulty.

This is Christmas day, and the weather is just as near perfect as could be desired. The day is neither too hot nor too cold. At night a good blanket is very comfortable.

I have begun the study of Hindi, taking up the Gospel of St. John. As I become acquainted with the people of India, I can see many things to encourage me in working for them. I am glad I am here, and hope to remain until the harvest is gathered in. My courage is very good. As the news of the coming of other workers has reached us, we have been made to rejoice.

NATAL.

BY G. W. REASER.

NATAL is popularly known as "the Garden Colony of South Africa." The irregular strip of territory, bordered on the southeast by the Indian Ocean, and terminating in a point about two hundred miles northward, where it touches the gold-famed Transvaal, has some characteristics which suggest this title. Its total area is about half as great as the State of Washington. Its surface rises in successive steps from sea level at the south to the Drakensberg range (the Dutch expression for Dragon Mountains) which forms its northwestern border, and separates it from Basutoland. Between these steps are stretches of table-lands, covered with grass, occasional natural timber belts, and scattered mimosa trees.

Scarcely any portion of the country is level, the table-lands being decidedly undulating, and in many instances broken by deep gorges or "kloofs." The most tropical climate of Natal is adjacent to the ocean, and the most frigid, in the high Drakensbergs, some of whose

peaks lift their lofty heads to the altitude of from eleven thousand to twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea.

From their sides numerous small streams hurry seaward, occasionally pitching over precipitous rocks as they tumble from one plateau to the next still lower, thus forming magnificent waterfalls. . . . The highest of these is known as Howick Falls, over which the waters have an unbroken descent of three hundred and sixty-five feet, according to published reports. None of the rivers carry clear water, as the nature of the soil is such as to mingle a considerable quantity of sediment with the waters, washed by the rains from the steep mountains and hillsides.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

On the whole the soil of Natal is not rich, but in occasional localities it produces various crops abundantly, provided no calamity overtakes them in their growth and thus blasts the farmer's hopes. The summer months constitute the rainy season, and the winter months,

from May to November, the dry season. During the three months just passed the precipitation of moisture has aggregated nearly twenty inches.

The land is generally owned in large tracts, from two thousand to six thou-

sand acres constituting the average South African farm. The farm work is usually done by the native Zulus, who live in little thatched kraals (villages) on the estate, and pay the owners a rental of from five to seven and a half dollars per year for the use of a garden spot for their families. They receive a low wage for the labor which they perform for their landlords. The average price of these farms at present is from five to ten dollars per acre.



NATAL RIVER AND DRIFT. FARM HOUSE AND ORCHARD IN DISTANCE.

I have never seen a country where the tropical productions and those of the temperate climate grow to such perfec-

tion in the same gardens as in Natal. On the same farm one can see the sturdy oak, with its boughs interlaced with the slender bamboo; the peach growing beside the orange and mandarin; the fig, the pawpaw, and the pineapple also coming to fruitage in the same enclosure. It is also a pleasing sight to observe the flowers of both zones growing side by side, to perfection.

Stock raising is the paramount industry in the higher tablelands.

THE CURSE RESTS HEAVILY

Upon the whole of Africa, so we may expect to find that Natal is not free from the results of sin. Nothing of an industrial nature seems to give positive assurance of success, even in this "garden colony." The

crops are subject to visitations from one of the plagues which devastated ancient Egypt,—the locusts sometimes come in such numbers as to dim the brightness of the sun's shining, and they quickly consume all vegetation, leaving the ground bare, or at best simply stocks devoid of leaves, to greet the farmer's vision. Next in destructiveness is another of Egypt's judgments—hail, which sometimes lays whole fields desolate. Then occasionally a drought plays its part in making the tiller of the soil have a feeling of uncertainty as regards his livelihood.

Stockmen, whether they rear horses, cattle, sheep, or goats, live in dread of rinderpest, lung sickness, red water, horse sickness, and cattle sickness, besides the diseases common in other parts of the world, which may attack their herds and flocks, and leave them almost

penniless, when the destroying disease has wrought its deadly work. In addition to these there are several poisonous plants which kill stock quickly. Yet despite all these maladies, some men who farm on a large and diversified scale become well-to-do and even wealthy, while others meet with financial failure. Sometimes a large flock of poultry will be swept away in a few days, leaving the owner to start again, or, in disgust to abandon the pursuit. Lightning plays its part as another element of destruction. It is not unusual to hear of from one to thirteen head of cattle or horses being destroyed by one bolt of the electric fluid. On one occasion recently five men were struck by lightning at the same instant, and only a few days later eight persons were the victims of another bolt.

Johannesburg is said to have "a covert from the storm," formed by a high mountain ridge which skirts the city on one side, and which, being filled with minerals, attracts the electric current, and receives the charges, which would be veritable bolts of death, if they played freely in the city so near by. Those who have witnessed the electric storms along this mountain range, and heard the sound of heaven's artillery, like heavy cannon-ading against the walls of an impregnable fortification, say that the scene is truly awe-inspiring.

Natal boasts of having at least forty varieties of snakes. Some of these are very poisonous; and the kinds most to be dreaded do not shun the habitation of man, but being apparently social in their habits, are frequently encountered near the dwellings of the people. The huge Python is the largest of the reptile family (except the crocodile) which is a native of this colony. This monster has been known to chase men who were mounted on horseback. Its mode of killing its victims is by strangulation or the crushing process. The serpent most feared, on account of its venom and its warlike disposition, is the Mamba. Worms and insects are abundant. Sometimes the former are found of great size, some of them attaining a length of more than twenty inches, with a diameter of more than half an inch.



NATIVE HUT, NATAL.

Natal was formerly the home of the elephant, lion, tiger, hyena, leopard, chetah, and many varieties of antelope. The monkey family was also well represented. The only kinds of these that are now found in a wild state are tigers,

leopards, hyenas, chetahs, monkeys, and a few species of the antelope family. The native Zulu cattle, with their high humps and peculiarly shaped horns, have the appearance of wild animals, but they are as fully domesticated as the horned cattle on the farms in America.

The "Garden Colony" has three hundred eighty-six varieties of native birds; at least so experts have reported. Among these are some sweet songsters; others of beautiful plumage; and still other varieties which are so strange and weird in their appearance that they impress the superstitious as being birds of "ill omen," and bring to their darkened minds gloomy forebodings.

A certain kind of frog, whose name I cannot give, seems to be a veritable ventriloquist. Repeatedly I have been deceived and perplexed at hearing its rich, melodious notes seemingly directly

overhead, but on looking up and expecting to see the beautiful songster only a few feet above, nothing of the bird kind could be discovered, neither was there a tree in which this deceiver could conceal his form. On careful search I found this to be a musical frog.

One of the greatest pests in the coast district of Natal is the numerous and everywhere present white ant. Its destructiveness is manifested in cutting off and felling to the ground numerous varieties of plants and flowers, so that nearly all of these (except a few kinds which do not appeal to the appetite of these marauders) must be planted in tubs and flower pots just as house plants are cared for in colder climates. The climate of the coast district is so warm that delicate flowers and plants flourish in the open air all the year round.

Durban, Natal.

BELGIUM.

BY C. GRIN.

ALTHOUGH the work in Belgium has moved forward slowly, we are not left without encouragement. Since this field was entered about four years ago, almost all the efforts have been directed in the vicinity of Liège. We have there in Seraing a little church whose members are found in various localities.

Last September, I came with my family to Jumet, near Charleroi. This is an industrial center, densely populated. It offers a large field for work. I labored here for a few months about three years ago. I am glad to see a greater interest now than during my first visit. Some of the seed sown has developed, and a few are now investigating the truth with good interest.

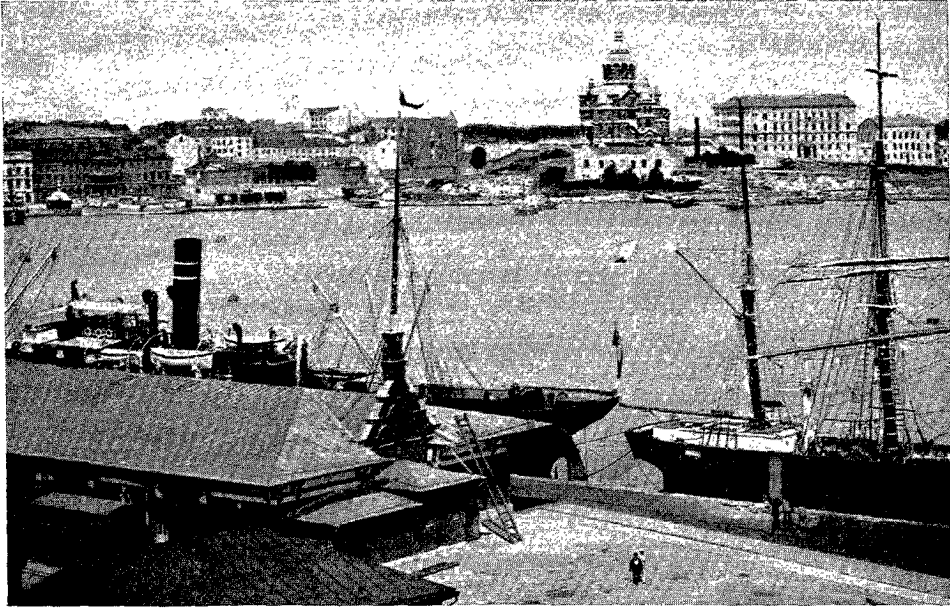
The needs of Belgium are the same as those of all other countries which have

been for many centuries under the yoke of Rome. So far, those who have accepted the truth are from among Protestants, but these are but a small minority in the land. Catholics and Socialists, the latter forming the majority in many industrial localities, must also be reached with the message. As it is difficult to induce them to attend religious meetings, they will have to be reached mostly by house-to-house work or by open-air meetings.

Since the return of Brother Augsbourger to Switzerland last summer, I have been working alone in this field. But more workers, especially consecrated canvassers, are greatly needed.

May the Lord of the harvest send forth workers in his wide harvest field.

Jumet, Belgium.



HELSINGFORS HARBOR.

TIDINGS FROM HELSINGFORS, FINLAND.

BY ADOLPH BOETCHER.

WHEN we look back on the last five months we can truly say, *Ebenezer* — Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. Some time before our general meeting in Friedensau, Germany, the call came to us to prepare to leave for northern Finland. Although we had never thought of going to Finland, we were glad to follow the call of our Heavenly Master.

Within a few short weeks we started upon our journey. But before this we had the precious privilege of attending the conference in the German field. This was a glorious time for all, and we received new food for the work awaiting us. Our hearts are even now filled with gratitude to God as we think of that time.

On August 9 we arrived, well and sound, in Helsingfors, and a few days afterward entered upon our work. It was very difficult at first, as we had two new languages to learn — the Swedish

and the Finnish. But the Lord has helped us in a remarkable manner.

Helsingfors is a beautiful city of about eighty-five thousand inhabitants. It was founded about the year 1550, by King Gustav Wasa. About thirty thousand of the people speak the Finnish, and about as many the Swedish language; besides these there are a number of Germans, English, and Russians. Here, as all over Finland, stones and granite rocks are plentiful, and one can see that the houses are literally built upon and into the rock.

In spite of the difficulty of acquiring the languages, through the blessing of God, after four months I have had the privilege of conducting Bible readings in the Swedish. Although the Finnish is one of the most difficult languages of which we know, we find it easier from day to day as we study.

We have had our hands full in the book depository. We secured a young lady to

assist who had been in England for a long time, and hence was able to speak English. We had Bible readings with her in that tongue, and soon rejoiced to see her give herself fully to the Lord. At present she is in the rank of our laborers. As she speaks the Swedish and Finnish also (she was born in Finland), she is excellent help.

A young sailor has also taken his stand for the truth. He is a Finn, but speaks the English and Swedish. We were permitted to present the truth to him in English. This young man has a very good education. He has been employed by the court as Finnish translator. He had passed the examination as first mate, but last week resigned his position on the ship. When asked what he would do now, he said: "What I shall do now I do not know myself; but one thing I do know, and that is that I will follow the Lord in all things." He has resolved to enter the canvassing work, and we have

good hopes that he will be a help in the work here.

For a long time our brethren and sisters have felt the necessity of having some one fully grounded in the truth translate our papers and publications. We have hopes now that this will soon be realized. At present we do not have the means to employ new laborers, but we confidently hope that as soon as the Lord sends us the laborers he will also send the means to support them, and we are asking him for it.

So the work advances in this part of the wide harvest field. And although we are yet weak in the languages, the Lord helps in a rich manner.

We close this report with a desire that the Lord may pour out his blessings in a richer measure on the work here, and that the people in this country may be enlightened by the glory and clearness of the message, and be prepared in the day of his coming. Eph. 6: 18, 19.

GO FORTH TO MY VINEYARD.

BY JUAN MC CARTHY.

HAST thou learned of a Saviour, who's love
without measure
Constrained Him to die on the cross, in
thy place?
Canst thou then selfish live, seeking only
thy pleasure,
And not tell abroad of God's wonderful
grace?
Hast thou read in the Bible that marvelous
story
Of Jesus' soon coming? Dost thou it be-
lieve?

Dost thou hope soon to reach yonder man-
sions in glory?
Art thou helping poor sinners God's truth
to receive?
Oh, brother, arise from thy slumber, no
longer
Delay, for the moments pass rapid away.
For the great final conflict wouldst thou
then grow stronger?
Go work for the Master while yet it is day.
Argentine Republic.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY STUDENTS IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

BY JEAN VUILLEUMIER.

IN the recent book, "Story of Daniel the Prophet," by Stephen N. Haskell, I read:—

"When, at the end of three years, King Nebuchadnezzar tested the ability and acquirements of the royal princes from conquered nations, whom he had been educating, none were found equal to the Hebrew youth, Daniel, Hananiah, Mishael, and Azariah. They surpassed their associates tenfold in their keen apprehension, their choice and correct language, and their extensive and varied knowledge. The vigor and strength of their mental powers were unimpaired. Hence *they* stood before the King.

"These youth respected their own manhood, and their intrusted talents had not been enfeebled or perverted by indulgence of appetite. The good they wished to accomplish was ever in mind. They were faithful in the little things. God honored them; for they honored him. God always honors adherence to principle. Among all the most promising youth gathered from the lands subdued by Nebuchadnezzar, the Hebrew captives stood unrivaled. Their regard for nature's laws and the God of nature was revealed in the erect form, the elastic step, the fair countenance, the untainted breath, the undimmed senses. . . .

"Where are the parents who to-day are teaching their children to control appetite, and to look to God as the source of all wisdom? Our youth are daily meeting allurements to gratify appetite. Every form of indulgence is made easy and inviting, especially in our large cities. Those who steadfastly refuse to defile themselves will be rewarded as was Daniel. The youth of to-day may bear

a weighty testimony in favor of temperance.

"These principles, cherished, would fit young men who are rooted and grounded in the Scriptures, to enter worldly universities, and while taking a course of study, disseminate the truths of the gospel, and at the end of their course, come forth unsullied. There were consecrated youth among the Waldenses, who entered worldly universities, and while gaining their education, scattered the seeds of the Reformation. The papal authorities could not, by the most careful inquiries, find out who had introduced the so-called heresy; and yet the work had been accomplished, bearing fruit in the conversions of many who became leaders in the cause of Protestantism. Were these principles practiced, more young persons could be trusted as missionaries in responsible positions, and in institutions of learning. Many will yet be called to stand before judges and kings. How are the children being educated?"—*Pages 25, 26.* It will do you good to read the whole chapter.

It occurred to me as I read the above, what a grand work could be done just at this time by such young men as here described. In South America and in Latin Europe, it is difficult for our medical missionaries to be received as practicing doctors. In many cases the laws require them to go through their long studies over again. How much better it would be if they could study right on the spot! And while studying, what a grand work they could accomplish among their fellow students! Shall we not soon have a score of Daniels to enter medical schools in Buenos Ayres, Mon-

tevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Florence, and Rome? Are there not brethren of means who would feel it a privilege to help educate

God-fearing and bright young men in the heart of these old nations, thus planting the truth there in a most effectual way?
College View, Neb.

THE MESSAGE IN JAPAN.

BY F. W. FIELD.

AFTER a pleasant and prosperous voyage, which we all as a family enjoyed, we landed at Yokohama, November 10. The next day we came on to Tokyo, and were welcomed to the home of Brother Burden, where we have since remained. Many strange sights greeted our eyes as we entered the harbor, went ashore, and traversed the streets of these Japanese cities. But even now, after a stay of only a few weeks, these things are becoming familiar, and our wonderment less intense. And as we meet the people, and become acquainted with their needs, all differences of race, language, and customs, are lost sight of; and we find a feeling of brotherly love springing up in our hearts, with a desire to help them in their need. For have we not all the same Father?

The work begun here by Elder W. C. Grainger, about six years ago, has grown, though it is still not a large plant. Four Japanese and three Americans constitute our force of workers; but many more could be employed in this city alone, to say nothing of the many other large cities. We have a church organization in Tokyo, numbering about twenty-five members. This is our only organization in Japan; but there are four Sabbath-keepers in full sympathy with us at Wakamatsu and three more at Nagasaki. Most of these are awaiting a favorable opportunity for baptism.

Our first work here in Tokyo was the organization of classes for the study of the English Bible. Many young men

who desired to learn English were attracted into these classes. And while many, doubtless, had no higher motive than to learn the English language, all had precious seeds of truth sown in their hearts. Some have fully accepted the truth, and are living it out.

This Bible class work is still continued. Here at Shiba Koyen, where Brother Grainger labored, we have two rooms fitted up for this work. And here we hold our Sabbath meetings. Brethren Wade and Hasegawa are located in the more northern part of the city, and engaged largely in the same line of work. A Sabbath-school is held there, which is attended by some of our brethren living in that vicinity, and by interested students from the week-day Bible classes. While large results are not yet seen from our work, we labor on, sowing the good seed, expecting a harvest when the gathering time comes.

In July, 1899, just a few months before Brother Grainger's death, there was issued the first number of the *Owari No Fukuin (Gospel for the Last Days)*. This has since been published regularly as a monthly of eight pages the size of the *Review and Herald*. One page is printed in English, in the interests of those Japanese who know something of our language. We do not have a large list of regular subscribers; but we publish two thousand copies each month, and distribute them widely. For January, 1902, we prepared a special New Year's number of twelve pages, illustrated. We



JAPANESE WOMEN COOKING DINNER.

ordered a larger edition than usual, and are planning to circulate it among the native Christians all over Japan.

Besides publishing the paper, we have made a beginning in issuing some of our standard books. An edition of "Steps to Christ" has been printed; "Christ Our Saviour," and "His Glorious Appearing" have been translated, and wait publication. And we hope soon to prepare translations of some of our best tracts, and to scatter them like the autumn leaves.

It seems very plain that the publishing work is destined to be a very important factor in the spread of the message in Japan. Printing can be done very cheaply here, so that it will be a very economical means of getting the truth before the people. We have received many encouraging responses from the

donations much larger than the price of papers sent out. Some letters contain the paper. Others express the interest and appreciation of the writers, or contain questions concerning subjects treated in the paper.

So we are planning and working. And now, dear brethren in America, what are you going to do to help us? Over forty million Japanese await the message that Jesus is coming soon. The way is prepared for us to give this message quickly. The people have the Scriptures in their own language. We can scatter the printed pages by the million. Native workers are being raised up to carry the message to the homes of the people. We are entering into the labors of other faithful missionaries who have preceded us. Already the third generation of native Christians is coming upon the stage of

action. Aid us in sending this last message quickly to these Christian Japanese, and to their brethren who are still in the darkness of idolatry. Aid us by your prayers; and let your prayers be of that

character that leads to earnest consecration of all you have to this cause. Then we shall have men and means to push the work. And let us hasten, for his coming draweth nigh.

Tokio, Japan.



NAME OF OUR JAPANESE PAPER.

KOLOZSVAR, HUNGARY.

BY J. F. HUENERGARDT.

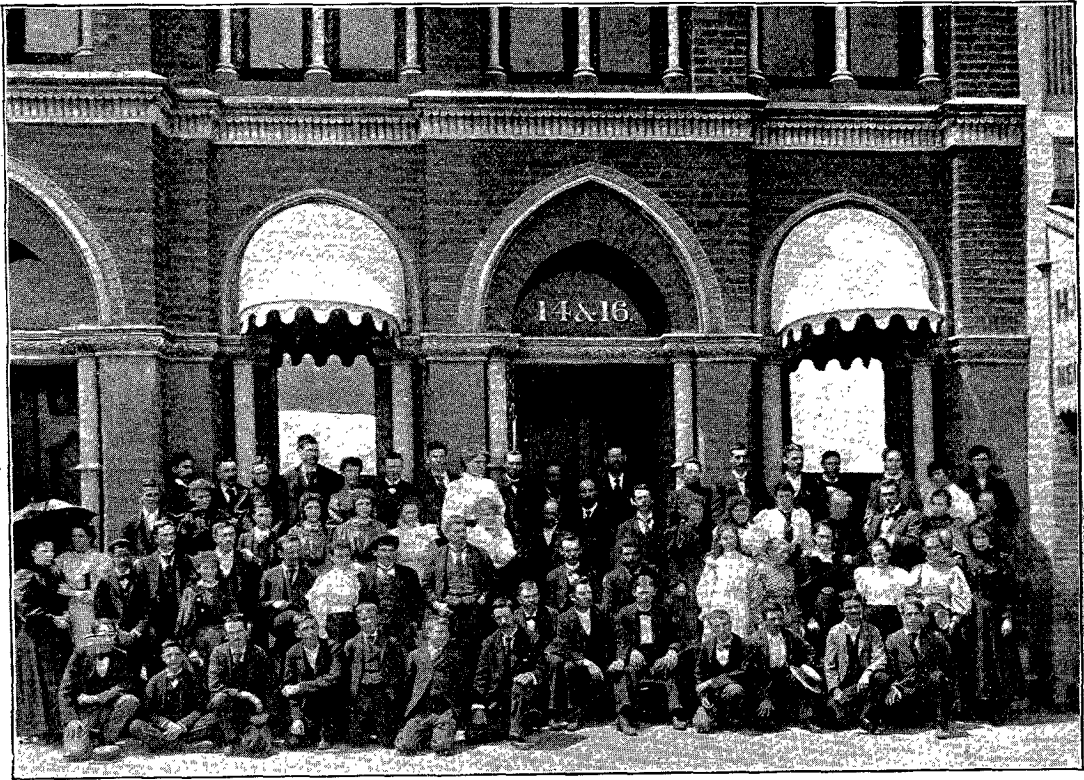
THE week of prayer is now in the past, but the blessings will long be remembered. Our brethren had supplied us with the manuscript for the readings, and we were able to translate them into the Hungarian language; and for the first time our Hungarian brethren could fully enjoy the privileges of this occasion. From every part of the field comes the word that the week of prayer has been a blessed season. The experiences of this week bring to mind my first work among the Hungarians. We had then many difficulties with which to contend. Our work is now spreading from village to village, and we are receiving calls from all parts of the country.

Since the last general meeting in Germany we have baptized about twenty, and a good many more than that are deciding to obey. As I go from place to place and visit the hungry souls who beg me to stay with them just a little while, my heart is sad to think that these dear

ones would readily accept the truth if we had some one who could labor with them for a longer period of time. I sometimes wish that some of our well-fed churches in America could see these thousands of people who are hungering for the bread of life. I am convinced that they would be even more willing to divide the loaves with them. There is room for dozens of laborers in this field.

At present I am laboring among the German Saxons. A few days hence I will be among the Rumanians, laboring through an interpreter. I will spend some time in Rumania and Bulgaria in the southern part of this field. According to the reports of our laborers there the work is progressing.

Such is our field. Surely we have a good share of the many tongues, nations, and peoples to whom this message must go before our Lord can appear. We ask our brethren to remember us in their prayers.



WORKERS IN THE ECHO OFFICE.

OUR LITERATURE IN AUSTRALIA.

BY E. R. PALMER.

FROM the beginning of the work in Australia prominence has been given to the publication and circulation of our literature. Since the time when Brother William Arnold was sent to that country as a canvasser, and through the blessing of the Lord surmounted the many difficulties, and attained success in his book work, the Lord has greatly prospered this department.

For nearly twenty years the Echo Publishing Company has been printing our literature and promoting its circulation, and still the good work goes on, growing stronger every year. Their field of operation is not so large as might at first appear from a look at the map; for a large proportion of the country is uninhabited.

There are seven small states, with an aggregate population of four and one half millions. The number of Sabbath-keepers, is, approximately, two thousand.

There is a well-organized tract society in each state, and these transact all the business within their borders, the Echo Publishing Company acting only as wholesalers. The continued prosperity of the book work in that country is largely due to the fact that it has been fostered and encouraged by the leading workers of the Union and State Conferences.

Their sales of large subscription books for the two years ending June 30, 1901, amounted to \$162,855. Recent reports indicate that the sales are still increas-

ing. The report for the month of October, 1901, which has just come to hand, shows that the sales for that month amounted to \$10,025. We believe this to be the highest point reached in the his-

tory of their book work. Thus the printed page is being rapidly carried to the people, and we may confidently expect an abundant harvest from such faithful sowing



OTHER MISSIONARY OPPORTUNITIES IN CHICAGO.

BY DAVID PAULSON, M. D.

IN addition to the different departments of work mentioned last month, we have:—

THE LIFE BOAT MISSION.

No one who has ever visited the meetings at this mission under ordinary circumstances will be likely to forget the sense of the presence of God which he experienced. Many a worker that has attended one of these for the first time has not closed his eyes in sleep until he has sought God in a special manner for a more definite missionary experience. A few evenings ago twenty-five men and two women yielded to God at the conclusion of one of these services. Many of the young people who come to us as workers have not had the definite experience of winning wayward souls to the feet of the Master. This is altogether different from simply convincing one that some particular point of doctrine is truth.

The Life Boat Mission is a training-school for soul-saving three hundred and sixty-five nights in the year, and those who have done the most effective work there love it the best. Occasionally, evangelists whose service God has recognized in other places, speak to the people;

but more often this is done by our own workers. Our nurses have the entire charge of the Life Boat meeting one night in the week, and our medical students another, but all who desire may assist in some way every night.

THE LIFE BOAT REST FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located in the heart of one of the darkest spots in this great city. Christ did not avoid those who needed him most, and neither will his children ignore the most difficult and trying phases of missionary work. The great majority of the women who lead such sinful lives have inherited a condition of weakened moral resistance, and seem perfectly satisfied. But among these are precious jewels, whom a train of circumstances too pitiful to express in words, has dragged deeper and deeper into despair. They appreciate the loving hand held out to them far more than many of us appreciate the efforts God is putting forth in our behalf. But the worker who searches for even these must have experienced a definite call from God for this work. Then the Master goes before, and prepares the way in a manner so marvelous that one could

ects to be carried on, is an experience, scarcely believe it without actually knowing the facts.

None of our nurses are permitted to take up this work until they are of mature age, with good judgment and a substantial Christian experience, and can present evidences that they have a call of God to enter it even temporarily. We are glad to report that no one who has devoted even a portion of her time to this work under the supervision of our Medical Mission has met with any moral disaster, but, on the contrary, our laborers come out with a brighter and clearer Christian experience. We feel thankful to the Lord that his preserving hand has thus led them.

HYGEIA DINING-ROOMS.

This is one of our latest, but by no means the least, of our missionary lines of work. These dining-rooms are located a few rods from the main building of the University of Chicago. They are patronized by some of the very best class of students, and already a deep interest is being aroused to study the truth in other lines. Those who have the oversight of this enterprise, as well as the table waiters, have an opportunity to reach a class of people which perhaps could not be reached in any other way.

HEALTH EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Most encouraging opportunities are continually opening before us to conduct lines of health educational work in various churches, clubs, and other organizations. The pulpits of some of the best churches in the city have been open to a number of our workers, and the truths there enunciated have in many instances been very favorably noticed by the leading Chicago papers, and so these truths have been carried into hundreds and thousands of homes all over the land.

The far-reaching results of such work can never be known until the day of God.

SALE OF LITERATURE.

Some of our sisters are spending all, and others a part, of their time in selling the *Life Boat*, the *Good Health*, and some of our more strictly denominational literature from house to house. Almost without exception they are received kindly, and they have many most encouraging experiences. This field is almost unlimited. A hundred thoroughly consecrated, determined, persevering workers could be kept constantly at work in these lines, and would never need to cross each other's territory.

With all this we have made only a beginning. Let no one suppose that the medical missionary work has been overdone in Chicago, for thus far we have scarcely touched it with the ends of our fingers. Then think of the large cities all over this land, and in other countries which are unentered. Are we going to enter these, or are we going to compel the Lord to raise up others to do our missionary work for us?

There are plenty of young men and young women among us who, if they could get the view of the reality of life as it will appear to them when they stand at the bar of God, would quickly get out of the ordinary worldly business in which they are engaged, and consecrate all their powers to the service of the Master. Some of these would come at once to us in Chicago and volunteer to partially support themselves while receiving the necessary training; then they would go forth charged with the love of souls, into other difficult spots in our large cities, and plant similar missionary enterprises.

To know that you are where God would have you, and that he is going before you in the various missionary projects to be carried on, is an experience

that, once enjoyed, one is not willing to part with for the opportunity of dealing in common, worldly business that any

other mortal, with no ambition beyond this life, can do quite as well.

Chicago, Ill.



GENERAL VIEW OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

FROM SOUTHERN RUSSIA THROUGH ASIA MINOR.

BY L. R. CONRADI.

LEAVING our good meeting in southern Russia October 14, I went to Odessa en route to the Orient. This is the most important port of all Russia, and one of her finest cities, having a population of four hundred and five thousand. Lately one of our laborers has located there to open up the work in this great center, and during my interview with him I learned that the outlook is very encouraging. I was fortunate in securing an Italian steamer for Constantinople the next day, spending Sabbath on the Black Sea.

Sunday morning we arrived at the Bosphorus quarantine station and learned that the pest was in Constantinople. That means much to a traveler in the Orient, where most of the traveling is by boat, and quarantine regulations may occasion a delay of from one day to two weeks in sailing. Even in Constanti-

nople my mail was received a week later than it should have been on this account.

I found our work there in a worse condition than it was last year. The brethren had given up their hall, and so had no regular meetings, and but little was being done for the development of the work in the city. Constantinople itself presents a wonderful field of labor. It contains about a million and a quarter of people. It is an important center, for here the Occident and the Orient meet. Much might be accomplished by medical missionary work. One Armenian sister, a nurse, who has just completed her training in the Imperial School of Midwifery, has considerable to do. A physician and a few competent nurses filled with the genuine missionary spirit, could find a vast field of usefulness in this city.

While I was stopping at this place, one of the brethren who had been thrown

into prison because an officer suspected that the *Review* (to which he was a regular subscriber) was a dangerous paper, was set free; it had taken three weeks to translate that issue of the paper into Turkish, and the brother had to remain in confinement that length of time before it was made clear to the authorities that neither the brother nor our good church paper could be justly called dangerous to the best interests of mankind.

As our churches in Asia Minor, about eighty miles from Constantinople, had not been visited since I met with them last year, I planned to see them, Sister Baharian being the only one who could accompany me as interpreter. We had heard various rumors as to the effect of the quarantine, but were happily disappointed, for the doctor simply looked over the passengers, and we did not lose any time. The brethren were indeed glad that some one could visit them again, and the five days we spent in their midst were truly seasons of refreshing. The word spoken in weakness through an interpreter was nevertheless wonderfully blessed with power, to the good of the hearers. On Sabbath more than seventy of our people were together, and while only one brother had previously manifested a desire for baptism, the number of candidates was then increased to eight. All were happy to see that the good Lord was working on the hearts of the youth.

Sunday afternoon we went far up the mountains, our road finally losing itself in the bed of a stream which we followed until we found water deep enough for baptism.

As I saw such a goodly number of our brethren in this romantic spot, my mind was led back to the earlier days of Christianity. In this very region the primitive Christians had suffered bitter persecution under Trajan, as is shown by the epistle

Pliny addressed to that emperor. This famous letter was written in Nicomedia, the Ismid of to-day, whose houses we could see far across the bay — and some of the candidates were from that very city. The Lord met with us on this occasion, and he was present also in the social service which followed the baptism, and which was held in the open air. All promised to serve him more faithfully in the future, several others gave their hearts to God, and some of the youth offered themselves for his service.

While here I received a letter from another church some fifty miles distant, urging me to visit them; but as my interpreter lacked the necessary papers, I had to forego this privilege. Their church treasurer was at the time in prison for having faithfully done his duty in receiving the tithe of the Lord. Every day we had counsel meetings with our leading brethren, and they all expressed their conviction that more help should be furnished them.

The last annual report we have received from this field shows that in Asia Minor, including Constantinople, there are one hundred and ninety-one Sabbathkeepers, of whom one hundred and fifty are regular members. The tithe of the eleven churches and companies last year amounted to five hundred and sixty dollars, and their offerings to fifty dollars. If one considers the poverty of the larger number of our brethren here, the report certainly speaks well concerning their spirit of sacrifice.

We now have in this part of the Oriental Mission one ordained minister, three Bible workers, and one medical missionary. There is indeed room for more help, and something should be done toward supplying European Turkey and the northern portions of Asia Minor with the assistance they so much need. The leading language is Turkish. Next

to that comes the Armenian, and then the Greek. In general, the business is in the hands of Europeans and Armenians. Many of the latter are found in the cities, and the towns which I visited are almost wholly made up of them, while in Armenia proper, which is located in eastern Turkey and the adjoining Russian districts, there is a great field among this people.

The work in Macedonia is, for the present, carried forward by the German Union Conference. There is one Macedonian brother in our school at Friedensau; but political troubles have kept

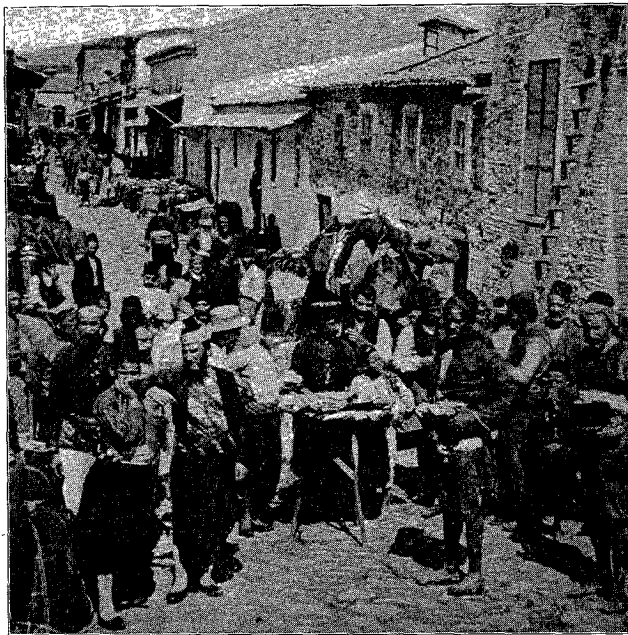
our workers from entering that country. Here is a field with eighteen millions of people, whose great need for the living preacher, for publications, and for medical missionaries appeals to us.

After securing the necessary Turkish passport I left Constantinople, October 31, on a French steamer, en route to Smyrna, two hundred and seventy-nine miles distant. We passed the Dardanelles during the night, and I had a glimpse of ancient Troas early in the morning. Our steamer rounded the promontory from there to Assos (now called Baba Kalassi), just as the disciples sailed in this course centuries ago, while

Paul was still preaching; and I could see the steep mountains which Paul crossed to save time. By noon we passed the island of Mitylene. (Acts 20:14.)

Later on we entered the beautiful bay at the head of which lies amphitheater-shaped Smyrna, surrounded by mountains. The city contains two hundred

and one thousand inhabitants. More than half of these are Greeks, and it is owing to their influence that the town presents such a good appearance, with its clean, well-paved streets, and excellent harbor. Of the cities in which were located



SMYRNA FIG MARKET.

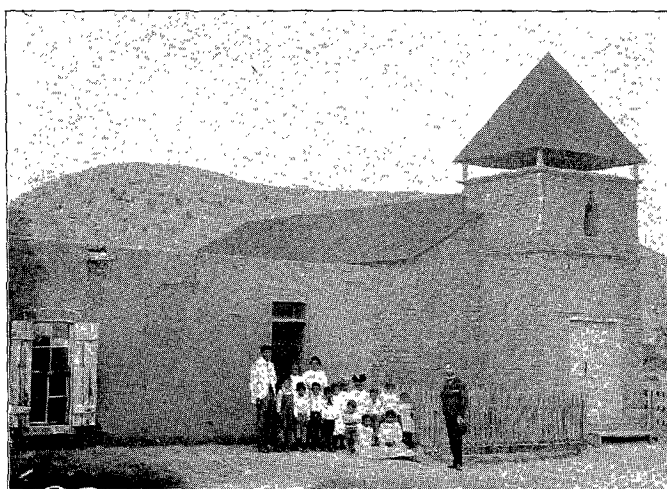
the seven churches of Rev. 2:8-11, Smyrna is the only one that has withstood the changes of time. As we entered the harbor we noticed three Greek men-of-war, to which the Greek inhabitants of the city were constantly flocking. Smyrna is a thriving city. Caravans of camels from all parts of Asia Minor are continually arriving and departing. Smyrna figs and carpets are famous everywhere. Several railroads go from here into the interior, and one may reach most of the sites of the other six churches by rail; but my time was so limited I did not visit any of them. On landing, I expected to meet an Ar-

menian brother from Adrianople, but he missed me, and I could not find him until Sabbath noon. We soon secured a converted Jew as interpreter, and thus I was able to hold a number of Bible readings with him and several others who were interested. Sabbath afternoon I baptized his brother in the beautiful bay. He had been waiting for baptism for nearly two years, and he returned happy in the Lord. There are a number of Protestant missions located here, and I

hope the day is not far distant when we, too, shall be able to establish a permanent work in this city. I very much desired to visit our two brethren at Adana, near Tarsus, but as this would have required two weeks, and my connections would then be quite uncertain, I had to leave this for Brother Krum.

Remember these fields in prayer, that the proper persons may soon be found to enter them.

Hamburg, Germany.



SPANISH CHURCH IN NEW MEXICO.

THE WORK AMONG THE MEXICANS OF ARIZONA.

BY WALTER L. BLACK.

THE population of Arizona is more than one-half Mexican. Joining New and Old Mexico, and having the same climate and much the same people, it bids fair to join them as a mission field for gospel work.

Three years ago, when we began to labor in the southern part of this Territory, we had no thought of working among the Mexican people, as we did not know a word of Spanish. The question with us was, How *can* we teach them the truth? While engaged in our work

for Americans, the Lord opened the way through an interpreter, so that we could preach the message to some of these poor souls. Soon a goodly number, with a minister, accepted the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Thus the work began. We have since built a neat little church, with a Mexican membership of twenty, and an organized Sabbath-school of thirty-five. I have also had the privilege of laboring with this minister in another place and raising up a church of seventeen mem-

bers, and a Sabbath-school of forty. Here we also have a church building. During this time my wife and I have become quite conversant with the language, and are now able to do more for these dear souls who are longing for the liberty that there is in Christ. Our Mexican minister — Brother M. Serna — is now connected with the work in New Mexico, and is having a good degree of success.

Thus the Lord has blessed the seed sown among these dear souls, even though it was done through an interpreter. This nation is loudly calling for the message. A little done now, with the blessing of the Lord, will amount to the salvation of many souls in the end. Are there not some who desire a part in this blessed work? What we need is good missionary families to settle among these humble souls and start industrial schools,

that workers of this nationality may soon be raised up to go forth and proclaim the message to this nation. We also need the message translated and printed in cheap pamphlet form, so small that only one phase of the message will be treated in each, such as the coming of Christ, Sabbath, baptism, prophecies, etc., under separate covers, and illustrated. Publications that are attractive and cheap may be readily sold. High-priced books cannot be sold, for the people are all very poor, and are only able to pay out a little at a time.

The question for every one of God's children to settle *now* is, Am I at my post of duty? Am I obeying the command of the Lord Jesus, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel"? May we all "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty."

Tucson, Arizona Territory.

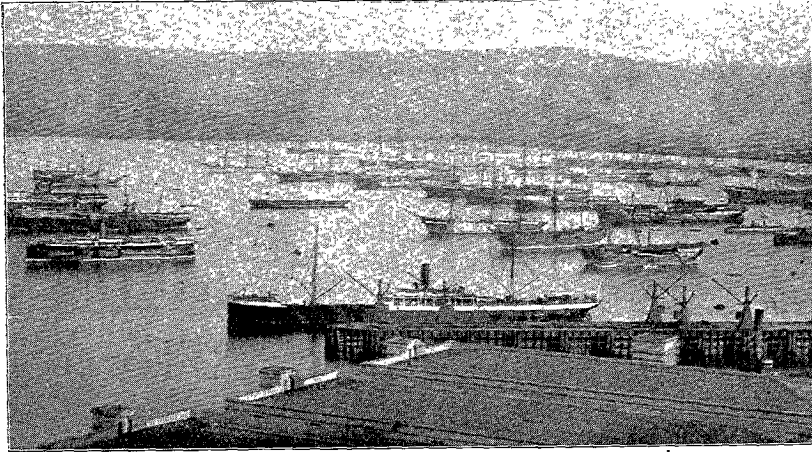
WEST COAST MISSION FIELD, SOUTH AMERICA.

BY A. R. OGDEN.

THE West Coast South American field is a large one, and the laborers are few. There is but one active ordained minister here, and he is now in Peru. Brother Ketring and myself have so recently arrived, and being unfamiliar with the language, we feel as though we were of little or no help. The field embraces the countries of Chile, Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, a territory extending along the West Coast of South America from Cape Horn on the south to the northern line of Ecuador, or nearly two degrees north of the equator, having a seacoast of something like four thousand miles. It can thus be readily seen that the field is a large and difficult one, because of its great length from north to south. The traveling has to be done largely by water, as the railroads are short and interior.

The population of the four countries is ten millions. The greater part of these are in the thralldom of the papacy. Many have renounced Romanism because of the inconsistencies which are seen in the church in the name of Christianity. There are about five thousand natives who profess Protestantism, but many of these know little of its real principles. The remainder of the ten millions are in one or the other of two classes — Catholicism or infidelity — two very different classes to reach with the truths of the gospel.

Some may think that the people are scattered here and there through rural districts, but such is not the case. There are a number of cities of considerable size. Santiago, the capital of Chile, has a population of about two hundred and



ENTERING VALPARAISO.

eighty thousand, Valparaiso, one hundred and fifty thousand, and Lima, Peru, one hundred and fifty thousand. There are many cities of less population. And in all of these the people must have the message.

To show something of the power of Catholicism, it is only necessary to state that in two cities — Santiago, Chile, and Lima, Peru,— there are one hundred and twenty-five church buildings. If one were to judge the spiritual and intellectual development of the country by the great number of churches, and parochial schools, he would be led to think that all was developing well. But when religion loses its power and has to supply the lack with empty forms and ceremonies, the more form there is displayed, the worse are the conditions that exist. A great territory, a credulous people with whom to deal, and a few workers, all combine in making the needs for this part of the Lord's vineyard very great. Nothing but the power of God and his truth can break the fetters that are binding the people.

We are confident that the greatest good will be accomplished in these countries by the faithful colporteur going into the homes of the people with Bible and liter-

ature, calling their attention to the truths that are so precious to the soul.

Brother Davis, who has labored faithfully for seven years, has been successful in selling a large number of books, and many have been brought to the truth by his influence. He now returns to the States because of ill health. We must have many others to engage in the same line of work. We can easily place ten in the field at once. Who will answer the call? Yes, ten. That would be equal to placing one each in Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and California. Just think! If the workers were placed at that distance, how often could they meet together? You would think that there were few canvassers if such were their location in the States. Of course the population is not so great.

Another crying need is the translation and publication of other books in the Spanish language. At present we have only one large book in the language — "Patriarchs and Prophets." There is the greatest immediate need for "Great Controversy" and "Daniel and the Revelation," to place in the hands of the people everywhere. Can we have them? We must not wait years for them.

The monthly paper, *Senales de los Tiempos*, we are confident will do much toward bringing the light of truth to the people. There is a very favorable opening for us in the paper work, as there is no postage on papers either in Chile or Bolivia, the government carrying them through the mails free. We can send the paper to every corner of these countries. We are now making a special effort to interest the brethren in selling it. Brother Thomann on Christmas afternoon in a few hours sold fifty-three copies. At another time in three hours he sold one hundred and eleven copies. Two brethren have each agreed to sell five hundred copies a month, beginning with the new year.

Our call will not be so much for ministers as for earnest young men who will come and engage in the colporteur work, going over the country, selling and giving away the literature as the circumstances may require. Much more might be said concerning the work, its needs,

and openings which must be filled. Truly "the fields are white to the harvest."

Some of these countries, especially Peru, Bolivia, and Ecuador, whose doors have been closed in the past, are now open so we can find a ready entrance.

As to living expenses, thus far in Valparaiso, we find that for vegetarians, living costs just about what it did at home (Kansas). This being summer, vegetables and fruits are quite cheap. Almost everything is grown here that we have in the States. What does not thrive in one part is raised in another; the country reaching from fifty-five degrees south to north of the equator, gives a varied climate — from almost a frigid to the torrid. But we did not come thinking what we might eat, but with a longing desire to feed the poor hungry souls who are dying for the Bread of Life. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

Valparaiso, Chile.

REPORT FROM EUROPE.

BY GUY DAIL.

IN view of the growth of the work in Europe, and the consequent organization of so large a number of local conferences and mission fields, it has been thought best to hold local meetings in various places during the winter season, and thus many in each district who otherwise could not have the benefits to be derived from such Christian intercourse and fellowship (because of the distance and expense attendant upon going to one of our more general gatherings), find it possible to attend these midwinter sessions.

The first conference of this kind was held in German Switzerland, December 27 to 30. Leaving Hamburg the 26th for

Basel, we stopped off at Cassel in the evening, where Elder Conradi addressed an intelligent audience of about sixty persons, giving a very interesting account of his recent missionary experiences in the Orient. Cassel contains over one hundred thousand inhabitants, and we have had a worker there holding public lectures for about three months. He has met much bitter opposition, but this has only stimulated him and his fellow laborers to greater effort, deeper heart-searching, and more complete surrender of self into the hands of God. About fifteen have already accepted the message in this city.

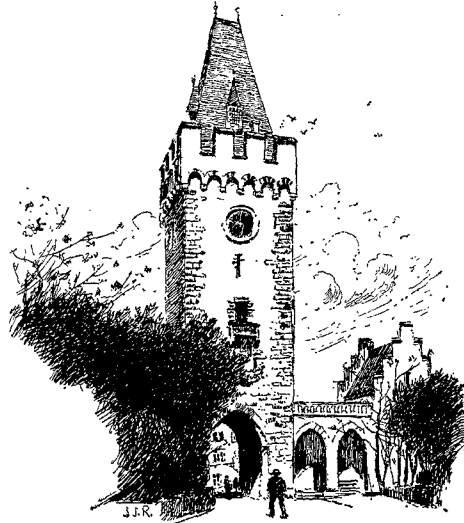
About eighty of our brethren and sisters, representing the two hundred Sabbath-keepers of the German-Swiss churches, were in attendance. A good spirit characterized all the services. The laborers' accounts were audited, and arrangements were made for the various efforts to be put forth during the ensuing season. The financial condition of the conference is encouraging, and the outlook for the two ministers, one licentiate, five Bible workers, and nine colporteurs in this territory, is very good.

In Basel itself Elder Boettcher and Brother Voth are conducting a series of meetings, which has awakened a deep interest in the third angel's message. Elder Conradi spoke Sunday afternoon, on "Oriental Life of To-day," to over two hundred interested listeners. The Zionist Congress was in session at this time. There were about twelve hundred men from all parts of the world, forming an enthusiastic delegation desirous of ameliorating the conditions of their distressed countrymen. The larger number of speakers used the German language, but Russian and English were also heard, each man choosing that language which he could speak with the most ease. The promoters of this movement are now talking of purchasing a tract of land east of the Jordan, if they can secure the consent of the Turkish government.

The day after the close of the conference proper, there was a meeting of the Publishing Board, followed by a session of the Sanitarium Board. The publishing and the health work in this place are doing nicely. The health food factory has an increasing trade in Basel itself, as well as throughout all Switzerland. The nurses who are in the field under the direction of the Sanitarium are, generally, having good success.

Leaving Basel Tuesday evening, we

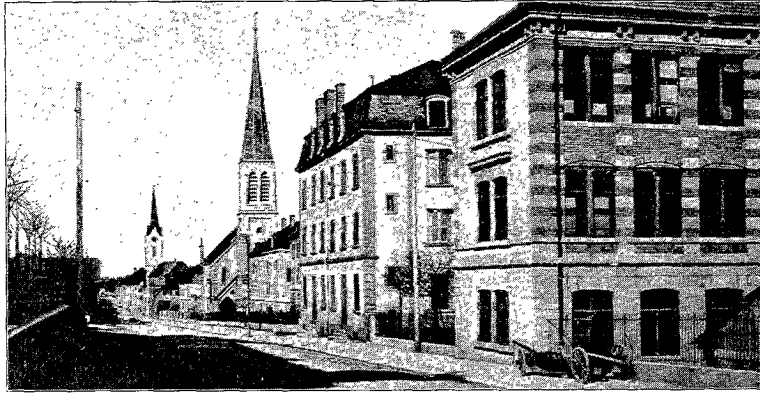
went on to Stuttgart, whither the churches of the Southern German Mission had sent their representatives, about ninety strong. Elder Conradi there addressed an interested audience of about two hundred in a large hall in the city, and six were baptized at the close of the meeting. Since the organization of this mission field last July, it has received fifteen new members, making its present enrolment two hundred and two. After settling with its workers for the half year



ALBAN GATE.

ending Dec. 31, 1901, there was a deficit of seven hundred dollars. There are now in the employ of this field two ministers, two licentiates, five Bible workers, and about one dozen colporteurs.

The next meeting in the series was that of the Central European Conference Committee, and leading representatives from the French-Latin field, held at Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland, January 5 to 8. The work in this territory is making commendable progress. Elder Wilkinson is fast gaining a working knowledge of the French, and has become quite well acquainted with the entire field. We were pained to learn that it



S. D. A. CHURCH BUILDING, CHAUX DE FONDS (SECOND BUILDING FROM THE RIGHT).

had been necessary for Elder J. Vuilleumier to leave the French field on account of failing health and that Elder Tieche, who was laboring in southern France, had found himself compelled to take a rest. In view of this, it was thought best that Elder Curdy be requested to so arrange his work in Italy that he could return to the French field next summer. As the result of his labors among the Waldensian valleys, about twenty have recently accepted the truth. He has had a young man associated with him in labor, and another brother will now go there to help push the work, so that he can be more easily spared to strengthen the work in France. In France, as well

as in French Switzerland, a number have lately embraced the message. Preceding the time of the conference, the canvassers had been holding a successful institute in Chaux de Fonds. The canvassing work is in a prosperous condition. The church at Chaux de Fonds has bought the building which hitherto belonged to the Conference, and it will be utilized as a house of worship in the future. The Chaux de Fonds meetings were well attended. To aid in the training of more workers, it is planned to hold a short training school near the city of Geneva. Financially, this field should receive help, especially for the work in Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Hamburg, Germany.

MARCH STUDY OF THE FIELD.

1. MENTION some of the cities of Europe in which laborers are located. Give population, and tell something of the work that is being done.

2. What is the membership of the southern German mission field? How many laborers are employed?

3. Outline Elder Conradi's trip from southern Russia through Asia Minor, noting the condition of the work in Constantinople; the visit among the other churches in Asia Minor; the number of

Sabbath-keepers in this field; and the outlook in Macedonia.

4. Describe the city of Smyrna, and the work being done there.

5. By what name is Natal popularly known? Why? Describe this country. Its products.

6. What countries are embraced in the West Coast South American mission field? What is the population of this field? How many workers are located there?

7. What is the religious belief of the people? Tell something of the power of Catholicism.

8. What class of workers are especially called for? If these could be placed where they are most needed, how widely would they be scattered?

9. How is the way especially open for the circulation of their Spanish paper?

10. Tell what you can of the progress of the message in Belgium. In Finland. At the Anglo-Chinese Academy in Honolulu.

11. Mention some items of special interest concerning the work in India. In Japan. In Australia.

12. What good report comes from Hungary?

13. How many new Sabbath-keepers are reported in the letter department? How many churches organized? What other items of interest do you find there? Do not fail to locate on the map the different places mentioned, making note of the rapid progress of the message in the regions beyond.

Incidents in the Mission Story

A MISSIONARY HEROINE.

No woman stands out in the century's annals as more a missionary heroine than Mrs. Ann Haseltine Judson. In no trials of courage or patience, of faith or love, did her sublime confidence in God and consecration to duty fail. Thousands of miles from home, standing alone at her post, her husband absent, and with scarcely any one about her whom she could trust, she calmly waited, "leaving the event with God." Afterward, when wrecked health compelled her to return to America, she left her husband at his work, and faced that long voyage, sick and alone; then, after recruiting her own health and gathering a little company of missionaries, she started back, never again to see her native land.

The last part of this heroic history ought to be more fully recorded. War between England and Burma brought chaos in the mission field, and Dr. Judson was violently arrested under suspicion of being a spy, and imprisoned. She sent her servant to learn his whereabouts, and when at last allowed to see him, she found

him in a condition disgusting and hideous beyond description. She approached the queen, but received no encouragement. She so baffled the officers sent to her house as to secrete and save the money needed for supporting life, and almost daily for seven months sought help from some one of the royal family. Often she returned from that dreary prison at nine o'clock at night, solitary and worn out with fatigue and anxiety, only to invent some new scheme for the release of the prisoner. At last she was allowed to make a small bamboo room in the prison inclosure, where her husband could be more comfortable. In the midst of such circumstances a little child was born; and, when again able to look after her husband, he had been put in the inner prison in five pairs of fetters. More than a hundred men were shut in a small room, like the Black Hole of Calcutta, with no air save what came in through the cracks in the boards. After she had secured to the prisoners the privilege of eating in the open air, they were, without warning, carried to a distant city.

"You can do nothing for your husband," said the heartless officer; "take care of yourself."

Learning where the prisoners had been taken, she took her baby and started after them. Almost wild with pain and prostration, she found them in an old shattered building, partly exposed to the burning sun, chained two and two, and almost dying. "She prevailed on the jailer to give her shelter in a wretched little room, half filled with grain, and in that filthy place, without bed, chair, table, or any other comfort, she spent the next six months." To add to her misery, smallpox broke out in her family, and, after nursing the patients, she was taken sick herself. Here was a mother at death's door, the father, half dead in a filthy prison, and the babe crying for food with hardly any one to care for it, and all in a strange land, and among enemies.

When the war was over, the English commander honored her with distinguished attentions, and the English in that part of Burma looked on her as their saviour. "She had no helper or adviser. With her babe upon her breast, her husband in a pen not fit for swine, and all the nation against her, she had never faltered."

When the mission station was changed to Amherst, the missionaries built a home and prepared to teach once more the good news. Dr. Judson was called to Ava to assist in the making of the treaty; and, while absent, she who had crossed the oceans alone, had followed her husband from prison to prison, and been a friend to the friendless in their distress, passed away. They buried her body under a

hopia, or hope tree, and the native converts mourned for "Mamma Judson."

Professor Gammel says of her:—

"History has not recorded, poetry itself has seldom portrayed, a more affecting exhibition of Christian fortitude, of female heroism, and of all the noble and generous qualities which constitute the dignity and glory of woman. In the midst of sickness and danger, and every calamity which can crush the human heart, she presented a character equal to any trial, and an address and fertility of resources which gave her an ascendancy over the minds of her most cruel enemies, and alone saved the missionaries and their fellow-captives from the terrible doom which constantly awaited them."—*The Modern Mission Century.*

TELUGU MISSIONARIES.

THE Telugu Christians of South India have undertaken mission work among a neighboring people known as Savaras. The first converts were the fruits of the labors of a leper Christian, who taught school for the Pariahs beneath the tamarind-tree. Two Savara boys living a few miles away near the foothills yearned to get a little education, and, braving their parents' commands, clandestinely sought the poor persecuted Christian teacher, and sat at his feet beneath the tamarind-tree, where they made letters in the sand. This teacher won several converts from among these hill people. Since then about twenty of them have been received into the church. The Telugu churches were urged to undertake the evangelization of this tribe, and a board consisting of four Telugu brethren and three missionaries, was appointed.



Glimpses of Unentered Fields

THE HERMIT KINGDOM.

So Korea has been called. But now this land has come out of its hermit's cave, and is learning modern ways. Dr. Scranton writes of it in the *Missionary Review* as follows:—

“Korea, or rather *Tai Han*, the *Great Han* country, as they now prefer to call it, has come into the view of the world to stay. She is situated as a near neighbor to Japan, and is closing her second decade of intercourse with Western powers. During this period she has had foreign representatives continuously at her court, foreign advisers, and many instructors of one sort and another in her employ and pay at the capital, and an energetic body of missionaries in the field. It is natural to ask, What impression have all these made, and what is the outlook?

“At the capital, the streets have been widened, and lighted with electricity, and electric cars give the people some idea of the rapidity of modern progress. A steam railway connects the western port (Chemulpo) with the capital, and concession has been granted to the Japanese to lay three hundred and fifty miles of railroad from the most southern port (Fusan) to Seoul, and a further concession has been made to the French for a like length of road from the capital to the far northwest border at We-ju. These roads are but the forerunners and provoking instruments of trade and of development of native resources.

“Attempts have been made, especially aided by the Japanese, to put the Korean government on a better plane of administration, to give the country laws and

better civil courts and to open schools for general and special education. In one of the latter departments a humiliating but encouraging sign recently was an attempt on the part of some of the students to obtain redress from the government for the time and money expended without receiving the educational advantages which the government had promised to them. There is now a demand for real practical instruction along every line.

“Protestant converts now number a round ten thousand and more. Romanists have not been idle, and number forty-two thousand odd as the result of not quite two hundred years of sowing and care.

“What is the outlook? I answer, in the *first* place, it never was more encouraging than at the present. The opportunities for work, to say nothing of the needs for teaching in all departments, are far beyond the power of the force in the field.”

THE ISLAND OF GUAM.

A MISSIONARY of the American Board writes of this new possession of the United States in the Philippines:—

“The beautiful island of Guam, the largest of the Ladrone group, has a population of about ten thousand, of which Agana, the capital, has seven thousand. There are two somewhat distinct classes of people here: those of Spanish blood (the so-called high-classed Chamoros) and the common people. The first class furnishes the civil officers of the government, and possesses most of the wealth and intelligence, though a large propor-

tion of the poorer class have each his own home in Agana, and a little farm in the hills. The blood of many nationalities flows in their veins, but the Malayan undoubtedly predominates, and gives its character to the people.

"The language spoken in Guam is more highly inflected than those of other Micronesian islands. It has personal prefixes and suffixes for the verb, distinct forms for some of the tenses and for the singular and plural of nouns. The Spanish language is used to some extent, and probably one tenth of the people know enough Spanish for business purposes, and one tenth of these understand it reasonably well. The vast majority of the people speak only the Chamoro, understanding very few words of Spanish or English. At present every one wants to learn English, and our tongue will doubtless supplant all others in the course of time.

"The homes of the people are superior in many respects to those of other Micronesians, but inferior to those of the very poor in America. The small thatched-covered houses are set on posts three or four feet high, which have wooden (often bamboo) sides and floors, and consist of two or three rooms. The better class have stone houses, covered with tile or corrugated iron; many of them are neat and homelike, but are generally destitute of furniture, and suggest anything but comfort. Chairs are unknown, and a mat spread on the floor at night serves for a bed. The women do the cooking on mud ranges; they chop their own wood, even going to the hillsides to cut and carry home bundles of sticks on their heads or shoulders. Rice and corn constitute the staple food, with vegetables, fish, and meat for variety.

"The Chamoros are inveterate smokers; men, women, and children smoke pipes, or, if they can afford it, immense

cigars made from the native plant which, judging from the odor, can scarcely rival the Havana. Many of them chew the nut of the areca palm, the betel-nut, which is slightly intoxicating, and whose juice, mixed with lime, imparts a reddish color to the lips, and is supposed to add much to their beauty."

MICRONESIA.

LYING north of the equator and between 130° and 180° east longitude, is a cluster of islands varying in extent, including the Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline Islands and many other smaller groups. This is Micronesia, a section of Australasia. The land, ranging in elevation from five to twenty-five feet above high-water mark, is composed of coral, rocks, and sand washed up by the waters, and forms a series of islets, receding at various distances from one another upon the reef. At high tide the water surrounds the islets; while at ebb tide the reef is bare, and furnishes a connecting pathway from islet to islet, except where broken by a channel.

The coconut-palm abounds everywhere, and furnishes the natives food, shelter, and sometimes clothing. The breadfruit and bananas are cultivated on all except the Gilbert Islands. The islands are well-wooded, some having dense groves of low trees and shrubs. Foreigners depend on rain-water, there being no fresh-water streams. On the higher islands are found the yam, pineapple, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane, and tropical trees which have been introduced.

The people are of the brown Polynesian race. The languages are distinct, but are of common origin. They are simply constructed and easily acquired, yet difficult to reduce to writing, on account of the presence of close consonants at the end of words. Portions of the

Bible and hymn-books have been printed in five of the languages. The religion of the islands is similar to modern spiritism. Missionary work was begun in 1852, by American missionaries with two

Hawaiian helpers. In 1857 three churches had been organized.

In 1890 Micronesia had a population of 84,000. Of these, perhaps 50,000 had heard the gospel, 8,000 were converts.

Notes from Our Missionary Sanitariums

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL.

THE patronage at both of these institutions was about the same during January as the preceding month, a slight increase. The buildings are well filled, and are busy places.

The Hospital patients numbered one hundred seventy-three, and three thousand four hundred treatments were given them. There were nineteen surgical cases, of which nine were free.

THE NEW ENGLAND SANITARIUM.

THIS institution has had a steady and healthy growth since its organization. Like a tree sending down its roots as it throws out new branches, so these institutions if they are really growing, make not only a growth which shows in numbers of patients and increased facilities but also in the influence they send out to more distant localities. The *Atlantic Union Gleamer* says of the New England Sanitarium that it has had five hundred and two guests the last year as compared with three hundred and thirty the preceding. These have come from twenty-two States, besides Canadian provinces, and two from the West Indies. The family of patients and helpers now numbers about one hundred. Improvements have been made in the equipment of several departments of the institution, and a large cottage has been purchased.

The Training School for Missionary Nurses modeled on the plan of that at the parent institution at Battle Creek has now twenty-three members. A class of seven recently completed the two years' course of study. Fifteen students who are attending school at the Academy are meeting their expenses by work in the Sanitarium.

There has been but one death among the patients this past year. The surgical cases numbered eighty-five without a death.

About twenty were treated without charge, and a number at reduced rates. Ten of the twenty occupied the New England endowed bed.

Three schools of health have been held by Dr. Mary Nicola assisted by others from the Sanitarium, at Northampton, Mass., at Boston, and at Dover, N. H. The institution has also sent a physician to all the camp-meetings held in the Eastern Union Conference in the interest of health work.

The press of patients last summer was far beyond the capacity of the Sanitarium, over twenty at one time being provided for outside.

The religious interest in the institution is good. Morning worship and a noon prayer-meeting are held for the helpers, and morning worship with the patients, besides the mid-week prayer-meeting and the Sabbath vesper services.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SANITARIUM.

DR. S. A. LOCKWOOD writes from the Portland, Oregon, Sanitarium, where he and his wife, also a physician, went to assist Dr. W. R. Simmons, and to spend some time in practice before going on to Japan, which is the field of his choice. He has registered in both Oregon and California. He appreciates the experiences in the laboratory with patients and in the training school for nurses, as a fitting for future work. Of the Sanitarium he says, "The house is filled to overflowing. There has been an excellent interest among the patients in spiritual things. There have been some very critical cases of illness, but all have made good recoveries."

The call from Japan is still pressing, and the Doctors Lockwood are ready to go or stay as Providence may direct.

THE LONE STAR SANITARIUM, TEXAS.

THE work in Texas is gaining ground. Doctor Garvin writes that he hopes to see it before long even further advanced than some points where much more effort has been bestowed.

Last July they opened the Lone Star Treatment Rooms, and have had a patronage that makes them self-supporting. They have treated one hundred and twenty cases, and given about two thousand treatments. The prejudice which existed against Sanitarium methods and principles is passing away. The local physicians are beginning to see the benefit to be derived from them.

Besides his medical practice Doctor Garvin has been helping in educational lines, carrying full work in the science classes in connection with the Keene Academy. He also has a class of about twenty intelligent young people in Theoretical Nursing, preparing them for entering a regular training school in connection with some of our Sanitariums.

EGYPT.

ASIDE from our Bible work we have what we call our Health Home to look after. Here we have at present three persons for treatment and hygienic board, and about twelve others who take their meals regularly. These are all of an intelligent class of people, much interested in our work, and very anxious to have a doctor come here soon. The right man could do a great work. He should be a good oculist and a good surgeon, and above all, consecrated to the Lord's work.

LOUIS PASSEBOIS.

CALCUTTA, SANITARIUM.

WE are looking for the arrival of the new workers soon, and by the time this reaches you we will doubtless have them quite established in their duties. We see enough work ahead for Brother Hansen to keep about six men busy, but we will do our best to see that he is not overworked.

We have not many patients just at present; but with the treatments given in the office our nurses have plenty to do. We are all putting in our extra time in the bakery, as there has been a special rush for the past few days. There is a native congress in session here for four days, to attend which representative men from all parts of India have come. In connection with this congress there is an Exhibition of Indian Arts and Industries, where there is a good display of Indian products and manufactures. We thought this to be an excellent opportunity to advertise the foods, so we put in a small exhibit, and have a man there to give away samples and literature. It has required some expense, but we all felt that it would more than pay in good returns.

We had good meetings during the week of prayer, and as workers together, I do not think we have ever had more courage. The Lord is certainly blessing us, and we look for still more from his hands.

OLIVE P. INGERSOLL, M. D.

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE.

THE treatment rooms have been more than full for some time, it having been necessary to send away many who could not be treated. At last account the work was to be moved into larger quarters. They were hoping to have accommodations for about ten in-patients of the ordinary class, besides a few rooms for the well-to-do patients, several of whom were waiting for admission.

They had enough children waiting to begin a school, and were hoping to have a teacher soon. Brother Krum finds that the Jews can be reached through health subjects and the prophecies of Daniel. They are cordial supporters of rational treatments, and the success of the medical mission among them has been remarkable.

THE AVONDALE HEALTH RETREAT.

WRITING in November, Mrs. Kress reports a nice class of patients and a fair outside practice. It was not the season of the year when there is usually much sickness. Dr. Kress was in New Zealand attending the camp-meeting. She adds: "I never enjoyed a week more than this. Our workers are of good courage and in harmony. The classes are full of interest because the nurses are all wide awake and earnest. We have seven evening classes each week and workers' meeting daily from 1 to 1:30. We are now studying the book of Revelation.

"We hold a Sabbath-school four miles from here, some of the girls going down every Sabbath at 3 P. M. On Sunday evening I go down to speak to the people. Thus far we have had a crowded house.

"Dr. Kress is in excellent health. He was not at all seasick crossing to Wellington, the only one of a party of seven going to the camp-meeting who escaped."

Dr. D. H. Kress wrote after his return of very interesting experiences at the

Melbourne camp-meeting, especially in personal work with various individuals, which resulted in their conversion to God and his truth. He says, "God's Spirit sends conviction to hearts as we present the principles of health. The people recognize it as truth.

"I enjoy this work, and make it my aim to bring a little more brightness and good cheer to every one I meet. There are so many sad faces in the world, so many countenances with an empty expression. To see changes come over some of them makes the work seem blessed."

THE ELECTRO-HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

THIS institution in Adelaide is growing in favor. Brother A. W. Semmens writes that they have been there two and a half years, and now have a nicely equipped place, and are prepared to give treatments according to the most approved methods. They have just installed an electric light bath of home manufacture, a nice piece of furniture with seventy-two lights of sixteen candle power, and it works finely.

The physicians of the place have worked well with the institution. Their attention has been called to the health foods, and they are using them, especially the gluten for diabetic patients. They seem quite willing to trust their patients to the treatment of the Institute, recognizing that the workers there understand their work.

KIMBERLEY, SOUTH AFRICA.

DURING the last four months all of our American papers have been stopped by the press censor, so letters are the only means by which we can learn about the work.

This dreary war still drags on, and of course hinders in many ways. I was never in better health, and my courage

is good. I canvassed with fair success until the last of August. Then I found difficulty in getting books up from the Coast, and just at that time Sister Wilson was taken ill, so I took care of her, and did the work in the baths for a short time. Just as she was growing better I was called to Klipdam, a mining town forty miles north. One of our sisters had been ill since June, and her husband was very anxious that I should come and do something for her. I found her very weak. She had not been able to sit up for some time, but after a week's treatment I was able to bring her back with me to Kimberley. She stayed a month, and went home well.

I am now working in the baths, as Sister Wilson has gone to Cape Town for a much needed rest. I have several very interesting cases, and I praise the Lord each day that he gives me strength to work for him, and that he blesses the work I do.

There is a very large refugee camp of Boers near here. They are really prisoners of war. I have a pass to visit them, and have distributed several hundred papers and tracts among them. A goodly number can speak and read English, and there are three or four who keep the Sabbath. They are always very glad to see me, and seem very grateful for the reading matter. There are several thousand tents, each containing a family. There is also a large military field hospital here where there are about five hundred men. I have sent them some literature, and one day went and distributed two hundred papers among them.

So you see there are many ways open for work. I see much every day that I cannot do. Africa is certainly a most needy field, and I am so glad I am here to do even a little.

AMELIA WEBSTER.

SISTER ROSA also writes from Ngamakwe in the Transkei that she has not had one of our religious papers for more than six months, and is very lonely without them, especially on the Sabbath. "However," she adds, "the precious truths are more real than ever, and I am thankful that I have learned, and am daily learning, more and more of their beauty. I only wonder why I never was brought into contact with them before, and my heart just bounds with joy and yet with great humility to know that he now trusts me to pass on a little of this light in this part of the land where all is darkness and heathenism. Oh, may I be faithful and be a right representative of all he would have me be.

"I am just now occupied with a case that is doing well. Next March I expect to go fifty miles over the wild country where there are no roads except sheep tracks, so my 'medical' fame is spreading. I am a standing wonder to every one, as I eat no meat and drink little else but water. I have been enabled to persuade five families to give up coffee, and both doctors in the district pronounce the Cereal to be very good. The peas and beans I planted were named 'The American Wonder.' Out of eight long rows only four peas and six beans came up, and I have been teased very much about my American vegetables. However, I can now get dried beans.

"I have canned a few strawberries and hope to can pears, apricots, and plums. We have one apple-tree which at present is full of fruit. We also have a few carrots in our garden.

"Ngamakwe is the chief town in the territory. If you will look on the map along the east coast of Cape Colony, you will see the Bashee River marked, and perhaps Butterworth. Ngamakwe is eighteen miles from this place."

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK IN THE SOUTH.

A NURSE who is connected with one of our schools in the South writes as follows: "I meet the young ladies every morning for worship, and on Sabbath I have a class in Sabbath-school, and two meetings with the students besides. I began with just a few, but we have a larger attendance each time, as others become interested. Those who come enjoy it so much that as others hear them speak of it, they are influenced to come. No one has been urged to come at all. Yesterday evening the health and temperance class met, and we had a grand meeting. Many of the other students were in and took part — some who never have participated in the regular Friday evening social meetings. One boy especially, who was so wild at home and going with bad boys, was sent here as a last hope of saving him. At home he would not go to services if he could avoid it. No one asked him to come to our meetings, but he came and said he needed help, and asked us to pray for him. He comes both to the morning and afternoon meetings, and takes an earnest part. His life is affected by it, too.

"In these meetings I read to them from the Bible, and then we have a real social meeting. They all seem to want to take part, and keep saying they hope we will keep up the meetings right along. I am sure that yesterday there was an earnest spirit of consecration there. Oh, it makes me glad to see them getting a burden to go out and work for their own people. There is such great need.

"I feel that great responsibility rests upon me to live very close to God, that he may do just the work he desires to do through me. My prayer is, 'Mold me, fashion me, raise me into a pure and holy atmosphere, where the rich current of thy love can flow through my soul.'

"The students love to read *Good Health*. I have a health and temperance class of fifteen members. Most of them are earnest and consecrated, and anxious to carry the health principles to their people. I am exceedingly busy all the time, but, really, I am very contented. I do enjoy being with these students. I hope that you will speak a word often for these poor people here. There is room for hundreds of our people to work. There is joy in presenting Christ to some one who is hungry for him.

"The students appreciate care in sickness. Oh, medical missionary work wins hearts!

"I have had considerable experience with malarial fever cases since I have been here. Sometimes I have been very anxious, and have pleaded with the Lord to show me just what to do. It seemed an inexpressible comfort to know that the Great Physician was where I could go to him. In every case but one the treatments, with God's blessing, broke the chills in a week or less. One case was very obstinate, but finally yielded to persevering treatment. I gave diluted lemon juice, two or three times a day, and a very light diet,—much of the time fruit juice. About an hour before the chill was due I put the patient into a hot pack, and gave a hot enema, and hot water to drink; when the fever stage comes, cold sheets, cold enemas, cold drinks, etc.

Quite often the chills are broken before the second attack. I often have wished when perplexed that I could ask advice of a Sanitarium physician. I know that it is my duty to put forth an effort to learn all I can, and then expect God to bless the treatments given. He certainly has done so because of his tender mercy, for I realize that I am not worthy to ask his help. I am glad he asks us to unite our weakness to his strength."

VEGETARIAN DINNERS.

A REPORT of the recent Medical Missionary meeting in New York City speaks of a vegetarian dinner given to two hundred guests for the purpose of demonstrating that such a diet is not as expensive as a flesh diet. The dinner was in three courses, and the cost per course was but ten cents for each individual. The guests went away satisfied that healthful diet was within their means.

A similar dinner was served at the general meeting of the West Virginia Conference. About fifty persons partook of it, among whom were ten ladies from the city, who were interested in health principles.

The nut foods at this last dinner were furnished gratuitously by the Sanitas Nut Food Co. On both occasions addresses were given on healthful living, and health literature was distributed.

ALASKA.

A MEMBER of the Sanitarium Training School for Nurses by correspondence writes thus appreciatively of the course.

"I am enjoying my studies greatly. If I succeed in carrying them through thoroughly, it will be worth almost as much to me as a year at college.

"You will be interested to know that two of our neighbors joined us yesterday in the observance of the Sabbath, and others seem to be much interested. Brother Watson, my fellow-laborer in Alaska, is at Skagway, holding meetings, and is asking me to join him as the attendance is large and the interest good. Skagway is about one hundred and twenty-five miles north of Juneau. One of our brethren has lived there with his family about four years. I expect to go to spend a week with them."

FROM the other side of the equator comes a line from another correspondent of the school, who has been visiting some of the islands of the Pacific. He says: "I am more and more convinced of the urgent need of loyal workers whose influence tells all the time on the side of the truth, and to no one is the advantage greater than to the worker himself."

BROTHER F. I. RICHARDSON writes from Jamaica that there is a deep and growing interest in health questions among the people there. They are asking for treatment rooms and health foods. Several residents of Kingston have visited the Sanitarium at Battle Creek as patients, and are very desirous to have a similar work begun in their vicinity and a health food depot established.

MISS CARRIE SCHULTZ, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Training School, writes from New York City that she has been demonstrating health foods and giving treatments, and that the subject of vegetarianism is being agitated in various parts of the city, and calls are made for vegetarian restaurants.

THE December and January numbers of the *Life Boat* are brimful of interest. In these two numbers the history of the medical missionary work in Chicago is given, and as we read we can but say, "What hath God wrought!"

DR. A. N. LOPER, formerly superintendent of the Nebraska Sanitarium, has been appointed Superintendent of the St. Helena Sanitarium, California.

Gleanings from Our Post Bags

TIEN-TSIN, CHINA.

HERE, up in the north of China, is a great needy mission field. From this point you can reach thousands of foreign soldiers and merchants. War-ships are on the sea, and camps on the land. But your real field is China with its millions for whom Christ died. Here we have railroads and steamboats in all directions. The climate is very healthful, the food supply good, and the people very friendly. And above all, God is for us. Who can be against us? It is better to live in a low cottage, a rich supporter of the cause of God, than to live in a palace, a selfish niggard.

E. PILQUIST.

AMONG THE ISLANDS.

THE last few weeks in St. Thomas have been a victory for the truth. On Christmas day we all went out three miles to a beautiful bay, and had a meeting. Five more were baptized, making seventeen in all. The following Sabbath and Sunday we organized a church with twenty members, and celebrated the ordinances. Our Christmas offerings amounted to almost \$20. We consider that good, owing to the poverty of the people.

En route to Trinidad I had a short visit with Brother and Sister S. A. Wellman at St. Kitts. They came out to the boat. They were well, and of good courage. I stopped at Antigua for four hours, and found Elder Wellman just recovering from a severe attack of fever, and Sister Wellman quite worn from overwork in caring for him. I also went ashore at Dominica. There I found the

few lonely ones well, and pleading that a minister be sent to open up the work in that island.

I could not go ashore at St. Lucia, because of the quarantine. I spent three days in Barbados, besides two days in the harbor on the steamer. Elder and Sister Sweany and Sister Honeywell are doing a good work there. Fourteen were baptized the morning I arrived, and others will go forward soon. The school taught by Sister Sweany is already proving a great blessing. Several young ladies are in attendance, fitting themselves for work as teachers or Bible workers. Its good influence is already being seen in the town.

We need more workers in this field, and especially above all, several churches. I wish our people could see this need. It would put our work on a strong footing in these islands if we had a neat church in the main city of each one. We are trusting that this may yet be brought about.

A. J. HAYSMER.

HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

ABOUT six years ago we came to Bermuda and opened a sewing-machine repair-shop. The Lord has indeed blessed us. I have been able to do many things that I never thought I could do. Truly, he gives wisdom to those who ask for it.

We are nicely located near the post-office. We have a salesroom, and besides carrying in stock material for our sewing-machine and bicycle business, we have a department where we sell Bibles, and have recently added to the stock a supply of our own publications. Through this

business we come in contact with many people, both natives and strangers, and we do not lose an opportunity to bring to their attention the truths for these last days. Many an American has come into our shop, perhaps to get an umbrella repaired, who has had his attention called to the Sabbath of the Lord. And many hundreds of pages of reading matter have found their way into the pockets of my customers.

This is a difficult field. Bermuda, like Gibraltar, is regarded as a fortress by Great Britain. Two thirds of the people belong to the Church of England. And not only this, but the military and naval people control society with such influences as to make it an exceedingly hard field for the third angel's message.

One has recently been added to our little church. We are so scattered that we cannot always meet together, but we do meet on the quarterly meeting occasions. We enjoyed the week of prayer readings very much. M. ENOCH.

BRAZIL.

THE outlook for our work in Brazil was never better. We could employ many more ministers if we had them, and scarcely fill the openings that are now calling loudly for help.

At the meeting last Sabbath in the Brusque church and missionary school, they decided to look after the interests near home, and leave me free to go to other places where calls are urgent. In a few weeks I hope to go to Rio Grande do Sul to assist there. Elder Graf passed through that place on his return trip from Argentina, and reports a deeper interest than he has yet seen since coming to Brazil. Ordinarily it would require from four to six months to develop it. This means much when one considers how slowly the work generally goes here. F. W. SPIES.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA.

WE had a good week of prayer here with the little company, at the close of which four were baptized. This makes a company of twelve who have been baptized. Our annual offering was eighty-five dollars, gold. This was a surprise to us. The people gave very liberally, and joyed in giving. F. J. HUTCHINS.

BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS.

WE have three companies here that hold meetings, besides a few scattered ones. I have been conducting outdoor meetings during the recent moonlight evenings, five miles out, in the village where one of our companies meets. Some interested ones are there. A number — some from the country companies and some from town — are preparing for baptism at the next quarterly meeting. Three young men, two of whom I baptized at the last quarterly meeting, are canvassing with good success.

Barbados has been canvassed over and over again for most of our books, and hundreds of them are in the hands of the people. And still they will buy, as far as their means will permit. We need cheap, simple, illustrated literature for this field. I never saw a people so eager for good literature. We are loaning our library all the time, and it is proving a blessing to the church.

We have an enrolment of thirty in the school now, and have made no effort to increase it, because of our meager facilities. In our Bible class we have been studying the first chapter of Genesis. We have never been so richly blessed as in this work. The school enjoyed the Bible lessons so much that the whole church wanted the benefit of them, so we give them in the different meetings, and it is proving a great blessing to the entire church. The members of the young

ladies' Bible class conduct some of these studies in the church.

We are of good courage, and glad that we are here.

W. A. SWEANY.

BONACCA, BAY ISLANDS.

THE Lord is blessing in our school work here. My wife and I are both teaching at present. The work seems scarcely begun in this field, and the needs are pressing themselves upon us more and more. We have a few in our school who will doubtless make teachers, and some who could be encouraged to canvass, and others to do Bible work.

A. W. ALLEN.

CAIRO, EGYPT.

THE message is making progress in this land of the Pharaohs. We have waited anxiously for some of our brethren to come here for a long time, and at last had the great joy of welcoming Elder Conradi.

Meetings were held every evening, and some of the natives came and were very much interested. We also had very profitable times in our morning worship.

Sabbath, December 1, was especially a day of great joy for the little company of Sabbath-keepers in Cairo. At about ten in the morning we gathered on the banks of the great river Nile, and there eight souls were buried with their Lord by baptism. It was indeed a precious time for us all, and we felt the presence of the Lord with mighty power. In the afternoon a church of sixteen members was organized, and then we celebrated the ordinances together. Elder Conradi, a native teacher, and I went to Luxor, where we found a good interest. On our return the native brother was ordained to the ministry, and I accompanied Brother Conradi to Alexandria,

where we had a profitable time with the brethren. This field is everywhere ready for the message. The greatest need is workers.

The week of prayer was a great blessing to us all. The first Sabbath I baptized an old brother who had kept the Sabbath for some time, but had been using tobacco. Elder Conradi refused to baptize him. His testimony is so good that I will try to give it just as he did: "When Elder Conradi refused to baptize me, it was like a sword to my heart, but I am so happy that he did. It has helped me to gain the victory, and now I can be buried with my Lord. Since I have gained this victory, I am so happy. For fifty-five years I was a slave, but now I am free, and I feel so much stronger. Sometimes I have been afraid that I would not live till Christ came, but now I believe I will live till he comes, even if I have to wait a few more years."

This rejoices our hearts, and we can see on his face the change which has taken place. He is nearly seventy years old.

We are so glad for the promise of a doctor, but we need more than one. Millions and millions are here in darkness. What a large field is open before us! But where are the laborers? We need some good, strong men in the Lord. We need a printing press to print Arabic, Greek, Turkish, Armenian, and Hebrew.

What has been done for Egypt and the Soudan and all these Oriental fields? For twenty years Egypt has had full freedom under the English occupation, and what work we might have done! The Lord has abundantly blessed that which has been undertaken.

Brethren, do not forget the church in Cairo. Pray for it, and send us help. You who are at home surrounded with all the comforts of life are responsible for these people who are sitting in dark-

ness, and who would accept the light if it were brought to them. My heart aches for the many souls who perish every day in this land, who have never heard of the gospel of the kingdom.

We would be glad to receive all the books, tracts, and papers, in the French, English, Italian, German, and Spanish languages that any one feels inclined to send us for free distribution, as they can be used in all these languages to good advantage.

At present we have four workers in Cairo, one in Alexandria, and one in Upper Egypt. Where are those for the Soudan?

LOUIS PASSEBOIS.

SANTA CRUZ, JAMAICA.

DURING the last six months I have been called to care for four cases of sickness, besides those who have come to me for home treatment and advice. I have seen much necessity for a trained nurse here, not only to administer to the comfort of the sick and suffering, but to help the people to rise above the superstition in which they are steeped. My heart yearns after such, and I feel it equals my pleasure to help these unfortunate ones who cannot pay their pounds. Another thing they always seem to enjoy is having us read God's word and pray with them. On two occasions, after getting off my knees, it was remarked that their ministers and church visitors never did that for them. In how many ways we can carry the love of Jesus to those who think and know so little about him. Since we are his representatives, let us

lay hold on such opportunities for making him known as we move along in our everyday life, in so doing fulfilling the word of God, "He that watereth shall be watered also himself." Prov. 11:25.

MRS. FRANK HALL.

TUNAPUNA, TRINIDAD.

WE had a very pleasant voyage from Jamaica. We stopped at Barbados over the Sabbath, and were glad to find the brethren and sisters of good courage. We came to this place to look over the situation and to assist in erecting the church building. A lot has been secured in the center of the city, and work has begun on the church.

GEO. F. ENOCH.

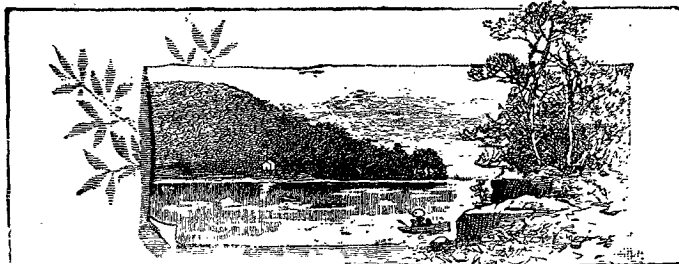
GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA.

I HAVE made another trip to Conje Creek. The brethren came a second time for me with their boat before I was able to go, making in all two hundred and eighty miles of rowing by hand. While there I baptized four. This company grows right along.

I have since visited Essequibo and Danielstown where Brethren Giddings and Downer are laboring, and the interest is good. I baptized one soul, and others will soon be ready. Sickness prevented some. The meetings held at that time have deepened the interest. The work at Georgetown and among the coolies continues.

We expect soon to make a trip in our new boat.

D. C. BABCOCK.



Fourth Sabbath Reading

THE MISSIONARY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Reading for Sabbath, March 22.

BY MRS. E. H. WHITNEY.

AGAIN and again has the thought been pressed home to us, that our children are to be educated, not for a place in the world's work, as it is commonly considered, not to make fortunes or rise to heights of human greatness, but that they may help to carry the last message of mercy to the world. To this end our schools are being shaped, and this is well; but the child whose education is left until he is old enough to be sent away to school, or even to the church school, has lost much valuable time. The home is the best place to develop those graces which have root in the sympathies and affections. The after work of the school supplementing the home work is comparatively easy if the latter has been well done.

The longer one studies the subject of the development and education of children, the stronger grows the conviction that the work needs to begin in every instance with the parents themselves. They may need more or they may need less training in the lines in which they want their children to follow, but they must look well to their own ways or their work for the children will fail in so far as they themselves fail to meet the ideal they have set. The principle laid down by Christ applies in every department of child training, as in every other work in which human mind and heart touch human mind and heart. "For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they

also may be sanctified." If a parent wishes to cultivate obedience in the highest form in a child, he must demonstrate in his own life obedience to a higher authority; if he wants him to be manly or courteous, in no way can he so effectually teach him, as to be manly and courteous himself. So if he wants him to be a missionary, his best method is to be one himself.

The atmosphere which surrounds a child is undeniably the strongest factor in the formation of the child's character. Most of us, if we will look back, can see in our lives the formative influence of some train of circumstances which kept a steady pressure upon our characters during our early years.

It seems almost superfluous to say that the foundation of any real missionary efficiency lies in a consecration of self to God and his service, an obliteration of self, and living for others; but this is also the beginning and the steady aim of all true Christian experience. The great missionary commission, which forms the last of the recorded teachings of Christ before his ascension, makes no exceptions of any one of his followers. The only reason for the existence of a church is that it may be a center of light to those in darkness. The blessings of the gospel cannot be treasured up like water in a cistern; like the water, they would stagnate. They must flow on in the channel of our lives to others. If our

children witness in us this steady outflowing of blessing to others, our lives will not fail of their influence upon them. We must love the work ourselves, and work from the motive of love for Christ and sympathy for those who do not know the blessings of his love, and are suffering from the lack of it.

With the love of missions in our hearts, with our own lives consecrated, what else can we do to create a missionary atmosphere in our homes? One important point is to keep missionary information before the children, for neither children nor adults are apt to be interested in that of which they know nothing. Every Christian family should have ready access to missionary periodicals which give the freshest information from both the home and foreign fields, that the whole family may keep in touch with what is being done in city missions and foreign fields, by preaching, teaching, and caring for the sick. If the adult members of the family intelligently discuss these things before the children and with them, they will be surprised to see how well informed the children will become; and if there is a quick and tender sympathy with the subject on the part of the parents, it will be even more so with the children.

But this sympathy must take a practical form. The last missionary paper brings word, perhaps, of some special need in some part of the field, of the children some missionary is educating, or the call of some company of native Christians for more Bibles, or the building of a missionary ship, or the starving poor of our cities,—starving in soul and body. Let the parents plan to contribute something, be it ever so little, and take the children into their counsels.

The systematic planning for missionary funds, as in the case of a weekly setting apart of a portion of the income, and

especially the plan of missionary gardening and similar enterprises, is invaluable as an education. It is a tangible co-operation with the Lord which unfolds more and more of his providence, his loving sympathy, and his faithfulness every day, and may be a direct means of grace to those engaged in it. To a child learning to love the dear Father above, the thought of helping by the pennies and dimes he saves or earns in his missionary garden or elsewhere, is often an inspiration which stirs his nature to its very depths and shapes his whole life.

Then there is the matter of prayer. A good illustration of the place prayer has in missions was recently given by a missionary in a public address. "Talk of prayer for missions," he said, "what are you going to pray about unless you have put something on the altar? You ask the Lord to bless—what? Nothing? Then what is there for him to do? Put your gift on the altar, and then you have something to ask God's blessing upon."

We must teach the children, then, that if they expect God to hear their prayers for missions, or, for that matter, for anything else, they must show their interest by their own efforts; and, on the other hand, teach them to consecrate their gifts, and follow them with prayer.

If they are contributing to a certain field or object, as, for example, the education and support of a needy child, encourage them to bear that object on their hearts in prayer as they study about it and plan for it. Let them ask God to bless their missionary garden, or their missionary hens, or whatever they have set apart for God.

A touching example of faith came to my notice several years ago. A child had set apart a hen which was known as his missionary hen, and whose eggs were carefully gathered and sold for missionary purposes. The hen began to

droop and seemed quite ill, and the little fellow took it to the Lord and prayed earnestly that his hen might get well to lay more eggs for God. The hen recovered promptly, and who shall say that it was not through God's healing power in answer to a child's faith? Surely he who notes a sparrow's fall could remember a missionary hen when one of his "little ones" asked him to, for he loves to give good gifts to his children. Matt. 7:11.

But our work for the children will not be complete if we neglect to show them by example and precept the personal opportunities around them. The first missionaries of the cross began at Jerusalem. Luke 24:47. Call the children's attention to this, and study with them the story of the spread of the gospel as given in Acts, showing them that the first missionaries told the story of Christ to those just about them, and when the right time came, they were led to those farther away. John 1:40-46.

Let the children help to plan and study out ways and means for themselves as well as to carry out the suggestions of older minds. What if their plans are not always the very best in our estimation; the very effort is in itself an education, and they will take more interest in something in which they have had a share in planning.

Christian help work, in which parents and children can engage together, is the best kind of a missionary school. To come into personal contact with cases of real need, and be able to do something to relieve them, makes missionary work seem very real and interesting. Thus let the children find their "Jerusalem," their "Judea" and "Samaria," and when the call comes with riper years to "the uttermost part of the earth" (see Acts 1:8), they will have, not only the will, but the experience, the disciplined heart, and the balance of character with which to answer it successfully.

Battle Creek, Mich.

. . . Brief Mention . . .

ELDER F. W. FIELD reports the safe arrival of Brother J. N. Anderson and company at Yokohama, January 25.

OUR brethren from Raratonga who were carried to the Maldon Islands on a labor ship write that they are giving out tracts and doing what they can to help the people to understand the word of God.

ELDER W. G. KNEELAND writes that one of the agents who has been canvassing in Trinidad reports three keeping the Sabbath, and others are calling for

meetings. It was expected that the corner-stone of the church at Indian Walk would be laid the first week in February. The arrangements for building this church have been the means of doubling the outside attendance at the regular meetings.

WE learn from a letter from Elder L. R. Conradi that Brother Krum has visited Adana, and found a good interest. He baptized four during his four weeks' stay, and writes that there is a good interest farther in the interior.

ELDER REASER and Brother Chaney are prospecting for a location for a native mission in Natal.

A TRACT, "What Must I Do To Be Saved," has been issued by the workers in South Africa in the Kafir language.

A GENERAL awakening on the subjects of religion and education is reported among the natives at the Matabele Mission.

ONE sister who has been keeping the Sabbath for several years, has fully identified herself with the church in Calcutta, India. She has been a worker in the Church of England Missionary Society.

DR. KELLOGG returned January 18th from an absence in the West of several weeks, and spent several days at the Sanitarium in professional duties, board meetings, etc. He left to attend an important medical missionary meeting in California, January 23 to February 3.

FROM the *South African Visitor* we learn that Elder W. S. Hyatt is visiting the refugee camps near Kimberley with bundles of tracts and papers, but says they are only a drop in a bucket. The people come around by the thousands, all hungry for something to read. A call is made for copies of *Zions Wachter* to be sent for six months for free distribution.

BROTHER JOSEPH CURDY writes to the *Le Messenger*, from Torre-Pellice, Italy, that they have recently added four to the little church there by baptism, bringing the number up to ten who have united with them since the camp-meeting.

He speaks of an increasing attendance upon the meetings which has made it necessary to look for a larger hall. They have found rooms which by a few slight

changes can be made into a most comfortable and convenient chapel, but they lack the funds necessary to make these changes and furnish it.

He adds that never since he began evangelistic work has he seen so many tokens of encouragement in a field. "Meantime," he says, "we are only two workers for a population of more than thirty million souls who are nearly all wrapped in the darkness of the papacy."

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94-96 Dearborn Street, Chicago
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent
or to H. E. OSBORNE, Battle Creek, Mich.

WHY NOT

Send us your orders for

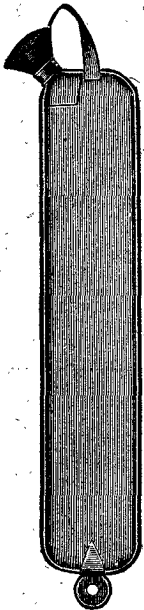
Sanitary Supplies?

We can furnish them at these prices, **POSTPAID.**

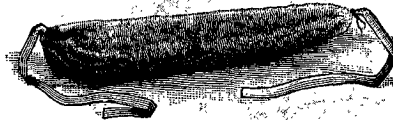
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe....."B" | \$1.75 |
| Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe....."A" | 2.00 |
| Water Bottle, cloth insertion, 2 qt.. | 1.25 |
| " " " " " 3 qt.. | 1.50 |
| Spine Bags, 26-inch..... | 1.40 |
| Invalid Air Cushions, 9-inch in diameter..... | 1.70 |
| Invalid Air Cushions, 12-in. in diameter..... | 2.00 |
| Invalid Air Cushions, 15-in. in diameter..... | 2.50 |
| Air Pillows, No. 1, sateen cover, 9x13 | 1.75 |
| " " " " " No. 3, " " 12x18 | 2.65 |
| Ear Syringe..... | .25 |
| Safety Syringe..... | .40 |
| Breast Pump..... | .64 |
| Rubber Bed-pans, round..... | \$3.35 |
| " " " " " oval..... | 4.35 |
| " " " " " oval, with outlet tube..... | 4.85 |
| Stomach Tubes..... | 1.60 |



Combination Water Bottle and Fountain Syringe.



Spine Bag.



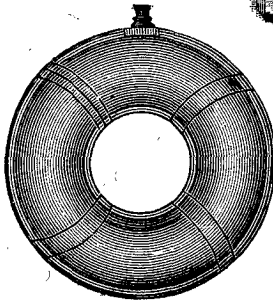
Flesh Brush.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Natural Flesh Brush..... | \$.30 |
| Wet Abdominal Girdle..... | 1.75 |

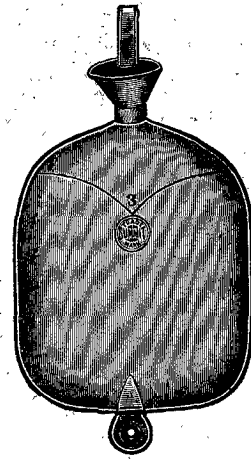


Invalid Chair Cushions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| | Seat. | Back. |
| No. 1, sateen cover, 16x16, 16x16 | 7.50 | |
| No. 2, " " " 16x16, 16x18 | 7.75 | |



Invalid Air Cushion.



Hot Water Bag.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Live Rationally

Do not crowd work on your stomach. Do not overload it with difficult digestion of undextrinized starch. It is wrong. You pave the way to indigestion, dyspepsia, and often more serious ills.

Ordinary cereal "foods" overload the stomach. They impose a great deal of extra labor on that organ. The starch in them is unfit for easy assimilation. The "foods" become pasty. The stomach juices cannot penetrate the sticky masses.

TOASTED WHEAT FLAKES (Thoroughly Cooked)

Is a cereal food, rich in nutriment, rich in health-giving properties. The starch in it is turned toward high dextrin by successive toasting, until the finished product is an appetizing, brown, crisp flake, made luscious by the addition of Malt Honey, Nature's health sweet. In the glittering brown flakes there is a promise of toothsome-ness, of easy digestion, of health, of strength. The promise is fulfilled, both in the mouth and in the stomach, for to the delicious flavor in the mouth, Toasted Wheat Flakes adds easy and perfect digestion.

A picture of the Battle Creek Sanitarium is found on every genuine package of Toasted Wheat Flakes, the Rational Cereal Food

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM FOOD CO.

BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN



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